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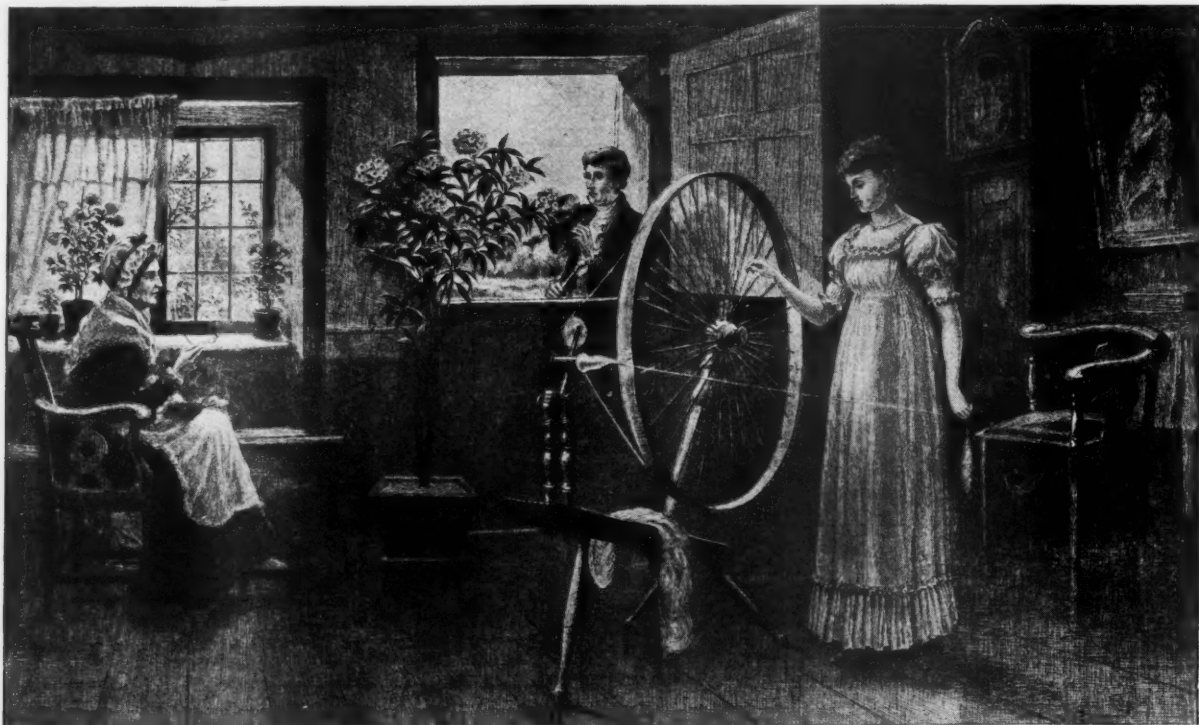
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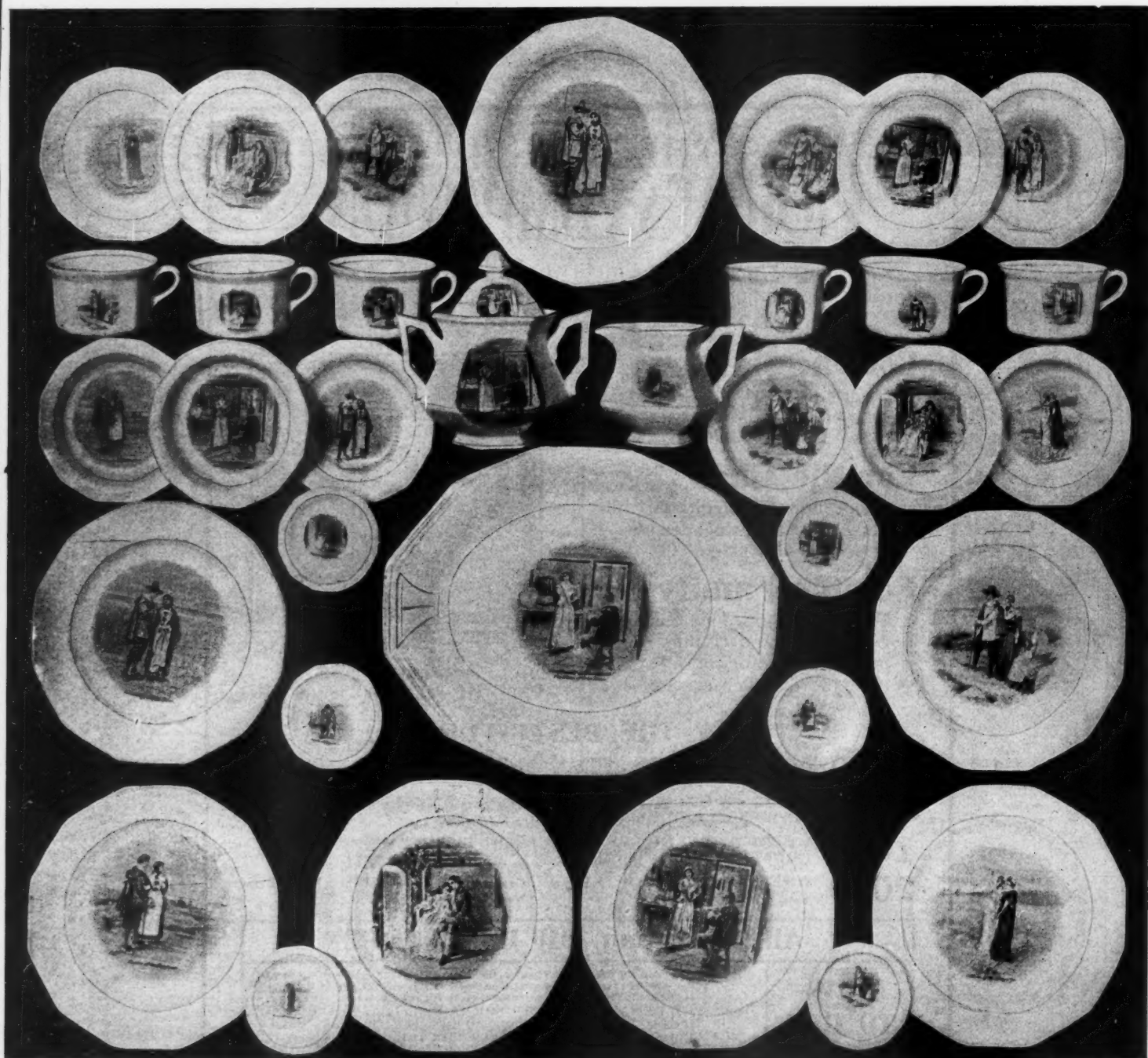
## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

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"Awaiting an Opportunity" is the title of this handsome etching printed from pure copper plates, size 20 x 27 inches.



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# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 30.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1910.

Number 11.

## The Tie That Binds



The above illustration, drawn by Gordon Grant for Green's Fruit Grower, calls to mind a trying occasion with the boy on the farm. The artist has graphically shown the hour in which the farmer's boy must decide whether he will stay upon the farm with his father and mother, following the plow and the harrow and gathering the fruit of the orchard and berryfield, or will pack his meager wardrobe and begin a new life in the big city. The face of the boy indicates indecision but ability to decide. The face of the mother expresses grief and solicitation, but a willingness to suffer if her boy, the hope of her life, shall decide to leave the farm home.

How many boys like this are deciding every year, every month, every day and hour whether to stay upon the farm or to go away and struggle for what seems to them to be a greater destiny? The writer has been a farmer's boy and has been placed in precisely the same position in which the boy in the picture is placed. He was born and brought up on a beautiful farm near Rochester, N. Y., where he lived until of legal age when the call came from the city and he obeyed the call, leaving the farm and a loved father and mother. Though he met with misfortune in the city, the experience he received there in the management of business was worth to him all that it cost, and it cost a small fortune. Let no farmer's boy conclude that there is no opportunity on the farm for a profitable and exalted vocation. There is opportunity on the farm, but in order to make the most of it the farmer's boy needs special training. Therefore I advise, where it is possible, that the boy take a course at an agricultural college, and if possible a short course at a business college. This is an age when the best thought of the country is turning to the farm and to farm life. The question is being asked, "since it is possible to make the farm twice as productive as at present, what is the best method of bringing about this desirable result?" I would not advise the boy to be satisfied to conduct farming in the ways of his father and grandfather for the days of such farming have passed.

### The Present Status and Future Possibilities of Apple Growing in New England.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. H. Fay.

When I first began to collect material for this subject, I hoped to obtain exact figures, to uphold my statements, and illustrate the points I want to make. But if there is any one thing that characterizes the farmer of New England, or any farmer for that matter, it is his indisposition to keep books; and it is very rarely that we find a farmer who knows, or can tell you just what a certain crop has cost him, or what his net profit is, if any; much less what his operations for the entire year have amounted to. Some of them know in a general way that they are making money, and appearances justify this conclusion. Their buildings are in better shape, they have a growing bank account, and there is an air of thrift about the place; but in almost every instance they have only a very vague idea of the actual cost, or even of the gross returns of their farm operations.

I have found the average fruit grower very little better in this respect than the general farmer, although it takes a more business-like man to make a successful fruit grower, and they have as a rule adopted more business-like methods to their operations. But even among these men it has been next to impossible to find one who can give you exact figures in regard to the initial cost, running expense, and actual returns from the start on a given piece of apple orchard. Most of them have grown other crops among the trees which complicate the matter, so that they have not gone to the trouble to keep a strict account of the transaction from start to finish.

When the early settlers came to Massachusetts and Connecticut from England, they brought among other things, seeds of the apple tree, which they planted in the virgin soil of the new world. These seeds grew and thrived, enduring the hardships of the climate, better even than the Puritans did. For not so very many years after Boston was founded, we learn that a certain enterprising colonist had succeeded so well, that about the year 1670, he made 300 barrels of cider in one season. Nor is this especially remarkable, for, for nearly two hundred and fifty years the only practical use made of this excellent fruit was in the manufacture of cider and brandy. Cider was the first intoxicating liquor that was common in this country. Every farmer maintained his orchard solely for this purpose, excepting possibly what few apples were made into pies.

Propagation was almost entirely from seed at the first, and only later when the desirability of retaining and multiplying the stock of some especially fine variety was felt, did grafting come into use.

As the country became more densely populated, and public opinion became adverse to such wholesale drinking of cider; and as the fruit itself being of poor quality found no market as an article of diet; these old orchards were allowed to fall into decay without their places becoming filled again with plantings of younger trees; except in so far as natural seeding took place regardless of man's attention. For in this favorable region, apple trees are found growing wild in fence rows, pastures, and in out-of-the-way places everywhere. These natural seedlings have supplied the decreasing want for cider, and in conjunction with the few trees

of superior sorts that have been planted, and the seedlings which have been grafted, somehow the home demand for fruit has been supplied. This then was the condition in the average farm neighborhood a generation ago.

Within the last fifty years, however, moderately sized orchards have been planted by farmers who were far-sighted enough to see that there was money in good fruit; and made the mistake at the same time in thinking it could be grown without special attention. Now that the modern pests are overrunning everything, many farmers are abandoning the apple tree to its fate; while the wide-awake, up-to-date men are taking care of their older trees, and planting new and larger orchards in anticipation of the future.

The apple is, and always has been a fruit of the temperate zone. By environment, breeding, and association, it is eminently adapted to a cool moderately moist climate. It has accompanied the civilized races westward around the world. It has been before the seat of learning a score of centuries, or more.

The "Apple Belt" of America extends from Nova Scotia on the east, to Michigan on the west, and as far south as the highlands of Tennessee. The heart of this belt is southern New England and New York state. Better fruit never grew than can be, and is grown in this section.

Climatic conditions are largely responsible for this. In the first place the apple requires a moderately humid atmosphere to reach its highest development. Too much moisture tends to favor the development of scab, and other fungous diseases; but a moderate amount is conducive to sturdy tree growth. More marked than either color of fruit, or growth of tree, is the superior quality of fruit grown in this

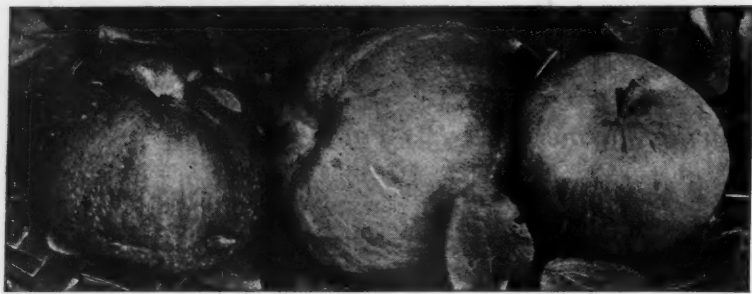
climate; and it is needless to say, that we do get all the good qualities in the fruit grown here. Secondly, the apple tree is quite sensitive as to elevation above sea level. Without exception, all the great apple growing regions lie between 200 and 1000 feet elevation above sea level. When you begin to get either much above, or below these points, the tree is seen to suffer in thrift, is short lived, and the fruit has poorer keeping qualities. The apple tree simply revels on the sunny hill-sides of New England—the climate is right, the altitude is right, and as I shall show you, the soil is right. Fruit of the best color, finest flavor, and longest keeping quality is grown on these higher altitudes.

New England has a great variety of soils, ranging from light sand shifting in the wind as on Cape Cod and a few other locations near the coast), to stiff retentive clays farther inland; large alluvial deposits in the river valleys, and some reclaimed bog or peat land. But the greater part of the soil formation is of Laurentian origin, consisting of disintegrated granite, and other material reduced by the elements, aided by the great glacial age, when this area was at one time completely covered with ice. The nature of the rock origin makes these soils naturally rich in the elements of plant food; and they are considered as fairly strong soils.

(Continued in Next Issue.)

An Alabama editor who has no occasion to visit in Tennessee, anyhow, prints the following: "A woman in a Tennessee town recently gave a 'white elephant party,' to which each of her eighteen guests was required to 'bring something for which she had no use, but couldn't well dispense with.' Eleven of the eighteen brought their husbands."





*If I knew I were to die to-morrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.*  
—STEPHEN GIRARD.

#### High Grade Orcharding.

In planning for an orchard the most intense methods should be adopted, hence the entire land should be given up to trees, and to no other crop. Permanent trees should be planted forty feet apart of the best standard varieties, such as Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Northern Spy, and the space interplanted at twenty-two feet each way with other and early bearing varieties that come into bearing very quickly and that after fifteen or twenty years, or when they begin to crowd upon the space needed by the permanent trees are to be taken out. The early bearing varieties are Duchess, Wealthy, Wagener, all valuable market kinds. This will give ninety trees to the acre, which under the best methods of culture should produce large profits.

This country needs men of brains on the farm. The possibilities of production on the cheapest land known within 150 miles of Boston or with their splendid markets, is not yet comprehended or understood.

The first principle to be applied in the improvement of the soil is that of tillage. Every time the plow or harrow is run through the soil plant food is made more available, hence, with some modifications, orchards should be tilled from the time the trees are planted until they are a century old.

Leguminous crops, such as clover, cowpeas and vetch, should be grown and plowed in annually.

The great need of nearly all soil is humus to hold moisture that the plant food of which there is yet an abundance may be made available.

The cultivation of an orchard should begin in the early spring and should be continued up to the middle of July, after which eight pounds of crimson clover and eight pounds of common red clover seed should be sown, to grow and cover the land for the balance of the season and through the winter.—George T. Powell, Columbia county, N. Y.

#### A Successful Orchardist.

Dr. I. H. Mayer, of Lancaster county, Pa., called at the office of Green's Fruit Grower, accompanied by his wife. Dr. Mayer is traveling through the country with a view of investigating orchards, desiring to learn different methods of cultivation, pruning and general treatment. He is aware that there are many successful methods of orchard culture. Methods that may be successful on heavy clay soil may not be so successful on sandy or loamy soil. His method is to give clean and frequent cultivation and careful spraying, training the heads of the trees low. He has long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower which he prizes highly. He has thirty-eight acres of apple trees and 4000 peach trees. He has planted many varieties of apple, too many possibly for the best profit, but all are bearing well and are profitable. His most profitable varieties are York Imperial, Black Twig, Winsep and Stayman's Wine-sap. When he was told that at Green's fruit farm we found it difficult to get help enough to pick our apples and other fruit, having so much other work to attend to, he said that he had no trouble of this kind. He thought he could get his apples picked if he had an orchard of double the present size. It is seldom that I have met so enthusiastic a fruit grower as Dr. Mayer. He came to Rochester from Niagara Falls, passing through one of the large orchard districts. He found some neglected orchards and many that were receiving careful attention.

#### Pacific Slope Ways with Apples.

The world can never have too many apples, says "Country Gentleman." The cry of over-production is merely a recognition of inadequate shipping facilities, or of ignorant methods on the part of growers. The first of these is of sufficient importance to require separate consideration. It is enough to say here that the railroads are eliminating this factor with remarkable rapidity. The second can be overcome only by wide-spread knowledge of proper methods of handling.

There are but two causes of serious trouble in transportation, and one—over-ripeness—is less grave in apples than in most other fruits. The second—decay—is the enemy whose attacks are constant, insidious and rapid.

Diseases like the scab and the bitter-rot, which attack the growing apple, develop with marvelous quickness in transportation. Every farmer must learn that the time to fight these is before they begin. His quarrel is not with the railroad companies that have failed to cool his fruit below the danger point. On the contrary, his ill-humor should be vented on his own slipshod methods

#### The Lime-Sulphur Spray.

This spray should be applied to the trees while the buds are dormant, preferably during the months of February and March. To make fifty gallons of the spray mixture fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur are required. Many include fifteen pounds of salt, but recent experiments show that this adds no particular value. To prepare the mixture fresh stone lime should be slaked to a whitewash; then add the sulphur, which has been made into a paste by means of hot water. The mixture should then be stirred thoroughly and boiled for two hours, when enough hot water should be added to bring the whole mixture up to fifty gallons. Best results will be had if the spray is used while hot. To prevent a clogging of the spray nozzle by particles of lime the mixture should be strained through a twenty mesh brass strainer or two thicknesses of gunny sacking before being poured into the spray tank. The liquid should be applied to the trees under high pressure, so as to give a finely divided spray, and all the parts of the trunk and limbs should be reached.

#### Michigan Orchards.

There are in the state of Michigan 300,000 acres of apple orchards. They ought to produce 15,000,000 barrels per

ship the fruit. The fruit must be picked dry and all imperfect specimens thrown out. Unripe cherries will not bear transportation as well as ripe ones, hence they must not be picked too soon. When all the conditions are favorable there is no crop that pays better and in seasons of scarcity gives a larger profit per acre.

#### Keeping Apples.

Various means are resorted to for keeping apples until late in the spring so they will retain their freshness. Some fruit growers pack them in dry sand in barrels placing about six inches of dry sand in the bottom, then a layer of apples and so on until the barrel is full, then head it up and bury the barrels. The apples keep well when packed in this way, come out in good condition but lose their flavor after they are exposed to the air. Another method is to gather sawdust and kiln dry it. Fill a barrel with sawdust and apples the same as with sand. When packed in this way the apples partake of the wood flavor, especially if pine sawdust is used, and this proves a serious drawback to their sale in the spring. The apples that keep the best and give the best satisfaction are those put into barrels with no filling whatever, the barrels headed up and buried in a dry soil. This method has much merit and can be strongly recommended. The apples keep their freshness and flavor and do not burst as do those packed in sand. None but good, sound fruit should be selected. Baldwins, Greenings and Russets prove the most satisfactory keepers.

#### Apples and Pears.

Mr. Field said he would stick to the old tried varieties, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Hubbardston. It was said that the Ben Davis is a better apple in Missouri than in Michigan. Mr. Symes had always been able to dispose of Ben Davis, it was a profitable apple for him. Edmund Manly recommended the cultivation of the following varieties, Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, and Tallman Sweet, also the Jonathan, but the Spy held first place. Mr. McNett said sweet apples were growing in favor.

Mr. Jacobs had used carbonate of copper and ammonia on pears with good results. Anjou was a slow grower and not as subject to blight as some other varieties. Bartlett was the most popular pear; this variety was comparatively free from scab, but was somewhat subject to blight. He said there were ten plum trees yearly planted around Sparta to one pear tree. Mr. Jacobs would set Duchess, Anjou, Bartlett and Kieffer. He never buys of agents but sends direct to some reliable nursery. The Seckel is the standard of excellence; second, Flemish Beauty; third, Anjou. Clapp's Favorite is an excellent variety but apt to rot at the core, unless gathered early. The president recommended Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, some Bartletts and a few Kieffers, they being good both in color and keeping qualities. He thought the Kieffer had come to stay. The Anjou was good for late fruit, also the Lawrence, a lemon yellow variety.

#### Marketing Pears.

It is a painful fact to record that the major part of the fruit sent to the New York market arrives in bad order, and, in most cases, this is the fault of the grower, says the "Country Gentleman." One of the partners of a large fruit and commission house recently informed me that at least three-quarters of the pears consigned to their house arrived in a damaged condition. As a matter of course, such fruit has to be sold for much less than if some care is taken in selecting the barrels, and in assorting and packing in such a way that the pears are not injured by being shaken about on the way to market.

Fruit does not differ from other articles of merchandise; its good appearance goes a great way, and "covers a multitude of sins." Choice specimens should not be placed on the top of the barrel; for purchasers usually "empty packages," and if the fruit grows smaller in size and inferior in quality as the bottom is neared, every one knows to what decision the buyer will come. That brand will not be sought for by the same person a second time. On the contrary, if the fruit is uniform in size throughout the barrel, not only is the same brand bought again, but as it becomes known in the market it will always command the highest price, and will sell readily, when the same kind of fruit carelessly packed is comparatively worthless.

The Rat Nuisance.—The government estimates that rats alone do damage to crops, grains, food and other things to the amount of \$100,000,000 a year.

"There is but one crime in this country and that is failure."—Louis Mann.



The above photograph was taken in the orchard of Geo. W. Turner of Indiana from trees shipped him from Rochester, N. Y. The upper picture at the left shows Red Bietingheimer and to the right Yellow Transparent. The lower picture was taken from a tree of Red Bietingheimer.

of spraying; for spraying—like the poor—ye have always with you; a truth raisers are slow to accept. The remedy, then, for diseases of growth lies in the hands of the grower.

#### Fruit Tree Culture.

The question is frequently asked, Do fruit trees do well in sandy soil? That depends upon circumstances. If there is no subsoil of clay or other material, then there is a small chance of a successful orchard on sandy land. A sandy loam, however, is often good for peaches; other fruits will frequently thrive in such places. In some localities in the Mississippi valley the finest peaches are grown upon sandy loam soils where there is not too much dampness and moisture. No fruit tree for that matter should have its feet wet all the time.

Farmers who do not intend to sell fruit should not set out too much land in orchards. Trees need attention and they need it just when everything else needs it. It would be easy sailing if the trees could be fixed up during the fall and winter months to bear the next summer, but nature does not provide for that. To neglect an orchard is a downright insult to Mother Nature and that is why no farmer should bite out a bigger bit of orchard land than he can swallow conveniently.

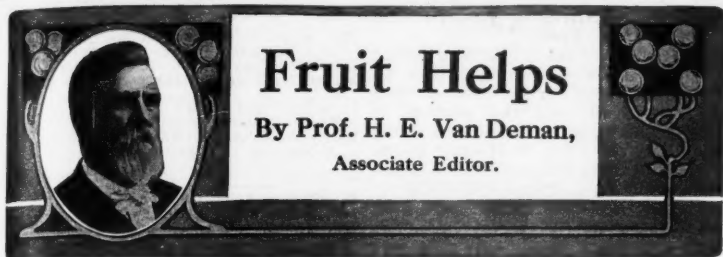
year and 80 per cent. ought to be No. 1 stock; but as a matter of fact, we have never produced over 8,000,000 barrels and not over 1,000,000 barrels have been No. 1 stock, or what would be equal to 3,000,000 boxes; whereas we ought to produce at least 20,000,000 boxes of No. 1 apples every year, says "Fruit Belt."

In order to eliminate this defect and conserve this great loss, we are advocating that Michigan shall do as Kansas has already done—make every county poor farm an experimental and demonstrating farm where the whole community will have the benefit of the most modern methods not only in fruit growing, but in stock raising as well. We are advocating that the state horticultural societies shall use their \$23,000, which is now invested in stocks and bonds and Texas peach orchards, in Michigan orchards, so that the people of Michigan will have the benefit of it.

#### The Cherry.

The cherry tree needs a dry but rich and deep soil, with enough potash to supply the enormous demand to ripen its crops of seeds and stones. The cherry itself is mainly water. To make cherries profitable it requires something more than to grow them. A large amount of cheap help must be near at hand. One must also be situated near a market, canning factory or station to





## Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,  
Associate Editor.

### Fruit Observations in Ohio.

During the past few weeks I have visited some of the fruit sections of Ohio and had the opportunity to carefully examine some of the orchards that are of note in the horticultural world. Ohio is a good state for growing fruits of various kinds, but chiefly the apple. At the state fair, where I was judging the fruit exhibits, there was a fair display of apples, although this has been a very disastrous year for nearly all kinds of fruits, owing to untimely cold spells in springtime. The leading variety was Rome Beauty, which had its place of origin in the southern part, near the Ohio river. It was from there that the main part of the apples came and this variety led them all in quantity and general attractiveness. Lawrence county seems to be in the center of this apple belt and there are a few growers there who are very progressive in their manner of packing as well as growing choice apples. Spraying by the most advanced methods and no pains is spared to grade and pack in the most honest manner. The returns for apples sold are proof of the profit in doing things this way. As I was short of time and not in that section I did not visit the orchards there.

One new variety of winter apple that originated in Lawrence county as an accidental seedling is well worthy of extensive trial. It is the Ensee. It is from medium to large in size, roundish oblate, striped and splashed with bright red, of good quality, being subacid and pleasant in flavor, keeps well and is an all round good apple, including a hardy and productive tree.

In the northern part of Ohio there was a very good fruit crop and I saw apples, peaches, pears and plums in abundance there. In several orchards along the historic Maumee river I saw some of the best fruit crops one would want to see. The soil is rich and level but well drained. Good corn and other farm crops are grown there beside orchards. The Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin are grown extensively, and seemingly, with as good results as in western New York. But I never saw better Grimes and Jonathan trees nor holding better crops than in these orchards. Oldenburg, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent were being grown as fillers to some extent and with good results.

One thing that pleased me was the method of sending fruit to market by the Farnsworth Brothers at Waterville. They had a special car of their own on a cross-country trolley road conspicuously lettered "Farnsworth Special Fruit Car." Each day it was loaded and at night a trusty man was put in charge of it, who went with it along the road, delivering fruit along the line to various appointed agents and customers; and by morning he was back home with it ready to be reloaded. There was little cost and almost no damage in the handling and no mistakes made by careless men on the road. This could be done in many more cases.

### A Famous Orchard.

But the famous Vergon apple orchard at Delaware, Ohio, was the most interesting place visited, because of its being grown by the grass mulch method. There are about fifty acres in it and most of the trees are twenty-five to thirty-five years old. They were set thirty to forty feet apart and are now crowding and need to be farther apart. The trees are in grass, which is usually mowed twice each summer and allowed to lie on the ground and rot. This is the same plan followed in the Hinchings orchard in New York. The land is ordinary clay loam and is good soil for ordinary farming. There were almost no apples on the trees this year, because of the late frosts that prevailed last spring. But the trees looked healthy and thrifty and there is no doubting the statements of Mr. Vergon about the crops that they have borne for many years past. However, I think that it would pay to scatter several car loads of coarse manure from the stockyards on the soil as a top dressing. It would not be costly and the trees and fruit would maintain their vigor, productiveness and fine quality for many years to come.

My next visit was at the state ex-

periment station at Wooster. The horticultural department is under the able supervision of Mr. J. W. Green. He has been long in charge of it and all that has been done at this station is of his planning, for it has been located at Wooster less than twenty years. During the short time that I had to spend at the station I could not more than take a glance at things, but I did get to examine the apple orchards. They have been cared for by the grass mulch method almost entirely. There has been no attempt at making a commercial orchard but to test the different varieties and methods of treatment. The oldest trees are seventeen years from planting and are in splendid condition. It seemed to be a great contradiction to old ideas to see big lusty apple trees standing in grass with apples lying on the soft, green carpet. I did not see a wormy one and almost none that were scabby. The grass had been mown and some straw and coarse manure spread on the ground under the branches of the trees. This had kept the growth vigorous. Spraying had kept down the insects and fungus diseases but there was frequent evidence of russeting the fruit and a little scorching of the foliage by too strong bordeaux mixture. The newly discovered lime-sulphur and iron sulphate remedy is to take its place. Mr. Green has decided to apply coarse manure to the older orchard at least.

There is a set of experiments being made by treating parts of the same rows of the same varieties of apple trees in three different ways: by clean cultivation combined with cover crops, in grass with hoed patches about the trees, and in grass cut and mulched about the trees. The latter showed decidedly the best results up to date, which is eight years from planting. What the final result will be is to be determined but there is every reason to believe, from present indications, that the grass mulch plan will prove the cheaper and the better every other way.

### Answers to Inquiries.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman: In a recent number of Green's Fruit Grower, in answer to a letter written to you by Mr. C. J. Campbell, regarding land in the Everglades purchased by him from this company, you discuss drainage, crops and soil fertility of this region. That the Everglade soil though black is not rich, that it is made up almost entirely of decomposed vegetation mixed with sand and that ordinary farm crops will not do well on muck soil, unless heavily fertilized.

Is it a fact that the state of Florida has contracted with the Furst-Clark Construction Company, of Baltimore, Md., for 184 miles of canals to be built within three years from last July, from Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic ocean? Has not the state of Florida already finished nearly fifty miles more of such canals? Are not Mr. Waldin, Mr. March, Mr. Worley, Mr. Smoak and a great many other farmers actually getting large annual yields of tomatoes, egg-plant, beans, peppers and many other vegetables on muck soil near Miami?

Is it not a fact that the Musa Isle grove, near Miami, and other large groves of both grape fruit and oranges, show that these fruits are grown successfully on muck soil? Is it not a fact that several analyses made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of samples of muck, show that Everglade muck averages over \$6.00 worth of nitrogen to the ton, at the current market price of nitrogen as bought in commercial fertilizers? Do you not know that the decomposed vegetation you speak of is largely decayed aquatic plants of nitrogen fixing properties?—George A. Pad-dock, Pres. Florida Fruit Lands Co.

Reply: I am not surprised that the land speculators of the Everglade region of Florida are hitting back at my statements of the way they are booming their schemes and inducing inexperienced people from the north to invest in the land. In reply to the specific questions asked I have the following to say:

The state of Florida has dug several canals a distance back from the east coast into the Everglade region and I

do not doubt that more miles are under contract to be dug. I think this has done a little good and that more will be done by these canals but it is yet an experiment of doubtful value in comparison with their cost. I have seen some of these canals and a trifle of their effects.

I have been on the farm of Mr. Waldin and several other truck and fruit growers whose land is on the edge of the Everglades, as is that of my own, and know something of what has been done. In the winter time, which is the dry season, the water of the Everglades goes down to a considerable extent and vegetables are grown and harvested before the spring rains bring up the water level. But when that time comes all is given up until the next recession of the water the following winter. These annual efforts to grow crops on the wet land are costly and often do not repay the expense of fertilizers and labor. We never attempt it ourselves on our own land although something is made from tomatoes, beans, etc., in some cases, but not always, let the reader be assured. The best results with truck crops are on hammock land, which is always above the water level and naturally covered with a growth of hard wood and tropical vines and undergrowth. What the drainage canals will do in the way of making the flooded lands permanently available for culture no one knows as yet. Mr. Waldin has diked in a small tract of the black muck land and was putting in a pump at considerable cost when I was there last May to test the practicability of the attempt. He has grown about all his vegetables and all his fruit on the high land and the same is true of the other growers in the same region. All that has been done on Musa Isle in the way of trucking and growing citrus fruits, etc., has been on hammock land and not on low, black muck, as everyone knows who has examined the plantings there.

What the chemical analysis of Everglade muck may reveal in its nitrogen content when it comes to growing vegetables in it there must be added from fertilizer sacks large quantities of plant food, in the way of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The two latter are almost entirely wanting in the muck, naturally.

To sum up this case of the Everglade land boomers, I have nothing to retract that I have said, but rather to add more of the same kind to it. These financial speculators get the land for a trifle, as I know from the best of authority, and sell it to their customers at wonderful advances. They take no risks whatever in the deal but saddle onto the purchaser the whole burden of chances which are great. This sort of adventure will hurt Florida or any other place.

T. H. R., of Washington, D. C., wants to know about filbert culture and the blight that affects the bushes.

Reply: The culture of this nut has been tested in about all parts of the country and usually with unsatisfactory results, largely because of blight. This is a disease that affects the bark and tender wood and causes the branches to die. It is much worse in some sections than in others but in a general way it may be said to prevail all over the eastern, central and southern states. And some varieties of the filbert are more subject to the disease than others. It would seem reasonable to expect our native hazels, of which we have three species in America, to be similarly affected, but they are not, so far as I know. The filberts are surely the hazels of Europe.

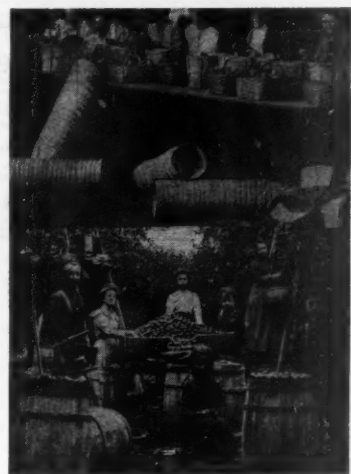
There are a few filbert bushes growing in the east and north that seem to be fairly successful but they are generally young or few and far between. On the Pacific coast the filberts are all quite successful, so far as I have seen or heard of them. In Oregon and Washington they seem perfectly at home and I have seen the bushes loaded with perfect nuts.

Do you grow the Paragon chestnut? What is your opinion of its merits or demerits?—A. H. Homburg, Md.

Reply: The Paragon chestnut is one of the best of all the improved varieties. It is hardy in tree and very productive. The nuts are large but not of so rich a flavor as the wild chestnuts. There are very few of the nurseries that take the trouble to propagate the trees by grafting and have them for sale. It is a difficult tree to propagate in this way. However, the trees are well worth planting.

A subscriber wants to buy cheap land in Michigan, at say \$15 per acre. What do you advise him?

Reply: If the intention is to grow fruit there are ample opportunities to purchase good land in northern Michi-



The above two photographs represent scenes in picking and sorting peaches and apples in a western New York orchard near Rochester.

gan at reasonable prices. I have been spending a part of the past summer and fall in that region and have often been there during the last forty years. There is an increasing interest and investments in the fruit business there and I think the climate and soil are good for it. But there are sections where one or both are not good. In close proximity to Lake Michigan are the best chances to be found. The region about St. Joe and South Haven have long been famous, but far north of there the conditions are fully as good and the land is much cheaper. The hard wood land is the best and that which was naturally covered with pine timber is to be avoided, because it is poor.

About Crystal Lake and Frankfort are some of the most desirable locations for peaches, apples, cherries and berries that I have seen. All of these fruits are almost sure to yield annual crops there. The Petosky and Charlevoix regions, which are farther north, are also good. The shipping facilities by water and rail are good from all these regions.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman: Is there an English walnut and a sweet chestnut, also a pecan that would grow in my state (Missouri), near St. Louis?—Otto H. Albers, Mo.

Reply: There are varieties of all the nut trees named that will succeed about St. Louis and some are now growing there, although only a few. The walnut is the most difficult to grow, because of the severe and sudden change of climate. As yet there has been almost no attempt to produce grafted walnut trees for sale of the hardy kinds, and therefore, there have been almost no tests made of their endurance. This will soon be changed. Seedlings are too uncertain to be worth planting. The chestnut is well suited to the climate of Missouri, as I know by having seen the trees growing and bearing well from St. Louis to Kansas City. The best variety that I know is the Rochester, which is in full bearing near Alton, Illinois. The tree is very thrifty and productive and the nuts are large and well flavored. It is thought by some to be a pure American seedling but this is uncertain. Whatever may be its parentage it is well worth planting. All chestnut trees prefer a sandstone or shale soil and to not thrive well in limestone soil.

There are hardy pecan trees but the most of them have small nuts and are not easy to crack and extract the meats. But a few very good ones have been found and they will appear for sale in due time.

Is there a good chance to build up a local demand for home made canned fruit—peaches, cherries, pears? What suggestions can you make?

Reply: There is no doubt of there being many good opportunities for canning fruits on the farms in a small way with good profit, and vegetables as well. No doubt the big canning factories can and do put up their goods very cheaply by the use of improved machinery but the small home cannery can be run at small cost, especially in the matter of saving fruit that is not marketable and vegetables grown at home. They have the advantage, also, of being perfectly fresh and undamaged by shipping. There are thousands of such little canneries now running and where properly managed they pay well. The output can be sold at fair prices to local dealers or to consumers, thus avoiding the extra expenses of profits to different middlemen.

H. E. Van Deman.

Wise to resolve and patient to perform.—Alexander Pope.





## Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower  
by George B. Griffith.

### The Cranberry Gatherers.

Next to hay making, cranberry picking is the most picturesque of rural employments; and it is one of the best paid. Grown-up pickers, near our native town, in Massachusetts, have been known to earn \$4 a day, and \$3 is quite common. Even boys and girls have earned \$2 a day; and this industry furnishes the poor children of the region around Cope Cod with an easy means of picking up a few dollars in the cranberry season. In some towns the schools are dismissed to allow the pupils to add to their little stock of money by joining the cranberry gatherers. All nations join in this occupation; but the special work of preparing the ground for the cranberries (which is technically called "making a bog") has lately fallen much into the hands of the Finlanders, who have migrated from their own swampy land to dig in ours. They are among the latest of all men to come to our great banquet of labor and opportunity for the human race, and are becoming accustomed to their new surroundings. The English and Irish glass-workers of Sandwich, also, and the iron-workers of Plymouth, when deprived of their occupations, devote themselves and their families to this industry so long as it lasts.

They sally forth in great wagons and drive in the morning to the cranberry meadow, where young and old, men and women, boys and girls, work together as long as daylight lasts, or until the falling dew makes the vines too wet. The village cooper having made the barrels needed for the crop, these also are sent out in great horse-loads to the "cranberry house," built beside the brook or ditch that floods the bog, where the fruit is sifted ("screened"), sorted, barreled and made ready for the New York or Boston market. The purchaser comes to the farmer and buys them on the spot; they are carted to the nearest station on the Old Colony railroad, whence they go, by the hundred barrels, to the dealers that sell them at retail.

The "scholar in politics" has been the text for many discourses; the scholar in cranberries also has a history. There was a mathematical tutor at one of the universities who exchanged roots and surds, X and Y, for the problems of bog-making and cranberry cultivation a few years ago. He gave to his new work the same learning, application and induction that he gave to the sciences, and now he has the best cranberry meadows in Plymouth county, and his yearly income is counted by thousands of dollars; while his property—formerly worthless swamps in the Plymouth woods, between Billington Sea and Bloody Pond—is now rated at tens of thousands for taxation. He has not made "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," but he has witched forth from the unproductive bog and "shakerbed" hundreds of barrels of Cape cranberries, more than making good the old saw:

When house and lands are gone and spent  
Then learning is most excellent.

### Our Most Popular Tuber.

Potato is but the English way of pronouncing batata. The first European knowledge of it appears to be traceable to Cuba, San Domingo, or some of the neighboring isles at the time they were discovered by Columbus, 1492, etc. Taking Washington Irving's inspection of Navarette's materials as reliable, Columbus knew the potato—the battata.

In 1596 the first potato was planted in England, in Holborn, about the time that Sir Walter Raleigh was planting the first Irish potato at Youghal, near Cork. For two centuries the potato continued as a botanical curiosity. When first eaten it was a delicacy, sometimes roasted and steeped in sack, or baked with marrow and spices or preserved and candied.

Potatoes were not planted anywhere in Scotland, in the open field, till about the year 1728, when Thomas Prentice, a day laborer, first made the experiment in the parish of Kilsyth. The trial was so successful that his example was soon followed by several of his neighbors, but it was some time before any of the produce thus raised

was exposed to sale. Prentice, at length, ventured into the market with his potato crop; and by persevering in this branch of industry for several years, accumulated about £200, which he sunk in double interest; and with this to live on, he retired to Edinburgh, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-six, in 1792. A curious monument has recently been discovered in the dense undergrowth of the so-called Brandhal, in the upper Hartz. It is a granite block about seven feet high, resting on a stone pedestal, and on an iron tablet attached to it is the following inscription: "Here, in the year 1747, the first trials were made with the cultivation of the potato." The German peasant at the time did not take kindly to the potato plant on its introduction to the country. It had, however, a great friend in the King, Frederick II, who was convinced of its value, but who was obliged to use forcible measures to get the people of Pomerania and Silesia to plant it. The action of the Hartzers in voluntarily adopting the plant was evidently thought worthy of a memorial.

The potato scarcity is now a question which finds varied solution, the most incredible thing being the reduction of the potato area in this country, due to more profitable crops. The establishment of beet sugar factories in the west has impaired the potato culture, while in Texas the farmers have had such poor success with the vegetable that they are returning to cotton planting. Considering the present importance of this vegetable, it is wonderful how the world in former times got on without it.

Two persons in the United States are aware of the demand, and the great extent of the market that can be found for the product known as potato flour, which is simply the dry, evaporated pulp of the ordinary tuber, the whiter and more free from black specks the better. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and with the aid of precipitation and acid is converted into starch. In Europe, it meets a large and increasing demand, in its primitive state, as potato flour, and years ago, in Lancashire alone 20,000 tons was annually sold, and as many more would have been taken if put into the market. When calcined, it is largely used for silk-dressing and other purposes.

The potato is mentioned in print in Foote's prologue to the Minor, written thus in London a century and a half ago:

"Bread, greens, potatoes and a leg of mutton,  
And sure a better table ne'er was put on."

The first reference we have found in America is in the unpublished record of James Somerville's visit to Mount Vernon, soon after the Revolution, where they were under culture.

### Peach Growing.

Peaches need a reasonably loose soil and will not thrive if grown in sod, for any considerable length of time. The soil should be prepared in good tilth by plowing and harrowing. Peaches are so often injured by severe cold, that in a majority of cases spring planting is preferable to fall, but it is an item to make all the preparation possible in advance so that at the first favorable opportunity in the spring the planting can be done.

With peaches nearly or quite all of the pruning should be done in the spring. There is so much risk of the new growth being killed, and, of course, will need to be cut out in the spring, that it is best to defer the pruning until reasonably early in the spring. The peach needs severe pruning annually—from one-third to one-half of the new growth should be cut out. This will aid materially in securing a better quality of fruit.

Sweet and Sour Apples.—W. J. McAllister asks whether sweet apples require more or less sugar to preserve them when made into apple butter than sour apples. I cannot say positively but my impression is that in order to preserve the product the sweet apples might require as much sugar as the sour apples. Some people might prefer apple butter from sweet apples, others from sour apples.—C. A. G.

### Buying Big Orchards in Western New York.

One Orleans county farmer, about four miles from this village, says he has refused \$9000 for his crop of 3000 barrels of fruit, and the pockets of many orchardists will be well filled again this fall. The fruit crop is the mainstay of most Orleans county farmers, says "Democrat and Chronicle."

A report is in circulation here that a syndicate of Wall street financiers is to buy up most of the better Orleans farms with large orchards as an investment. Representatives of the syndicate, it is said, have taken options on several large farms. Orchard land at the present time is valued at \$400 an acre, whereas unset adjoining property ranges from \$75 to \$100 an acre.

The soil throughout Orleans county, and the atmosphere, which is said to be affected by the great water chain of Lake Erie, Niagara river, Niagara falls and Lake Ontario, have proved particularly well adapted to producing fruit recognized as having the acceptable color, size and flavor.

Some farmers are experimenting in packing their first quality fruit in boxes holding about one-third of a barrel. The fruit is graded and put up wrapped in tissue paper.

The high prices paid by the buyers for barreled stock is causing the price of cider apples and dryers to advance, and these by-products of the apple market may advance, owing to the small crop in the southern and western states where apples are grown. The increasing demand for western New York apples in London, Paris, and other foreign markets, as well as in the markets of the larger cities of the United States, is said to be responsible for the placing of much of the better quality of fruit in the chemical cold storages here as soon as the fruit is taken from the trees. Many farmers have learned from experience that fruit put in cold storage as soon as possible after being picked keeps better and brings a higher price when shipped after the bulk of the poorer fruit has been cleaned up on the market.

The efforts of the various fruit growers' associations to induce the orchardists to be more careful in the selection of their fruit for barreling, and in grading and marketing each size and quality of fruit according to the standards established, has resulted in causing foreign buyers to recognize that Orleans county fruit, when honestly packed and shipped, is not to be duplicated anywhere in the United States.

The output of the Orleans county orchards this fall is estimated to be about the normal crop, although in some sections certain varieties are smaller yielders and the stock small in size.

### The Growth of an Evil and a Cure.

In the early days of the fruit trade, each city and town sold its local grown fruits and berries, and the farmers used any kind of package at hand to bring them to market; prices being fixed by judgment of dealer and consumer as to quality and estimated quantity. As the demand increased the commission merchants, aided by the improved facilities for transportation, were able to reach out to larger sources of supply, until at the present time there is hardly a state in the Union that does not ship some of its products of the farm to most of the large centers in the country.

Barrels, crates and baskets have been made during this period of evolution to suit different requirements; and although dry measure is a recognized standard, there are but few states that compel its use—consequently the variety of sized packages creates confusion of values that is deplorable.

The only reform of this evil must come through national legislation, which can only be brought about by united action; and the local standards of the present must give way to the general demand for uniformity. The fate of the Lefebvre bill and the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange or Lodge-Peters bill, as it was called, at the last session of Congress, shows how little the average legislator considers the demands of business men; and it is not hard to find the cause, as these were the first weight and measure propositions presented for them to consider in over thirty years.

We must show them by the force of organized appeal that its importance is far greater than the political bugbear of state rights; and I feel sure that the granges throughout the country will add their strength to ours, forcing recognition and probable action during the coming session.—Arthur T. Cummings, President Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

And some people never appreciate a rose until they encounter the thorn.

### Grapes or Thorns.

We must not hope to be mowers  
And to gather the ripe gold ears,  
Until we have first been sowers,  
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it,  
This mystical world of ours,  
Life's field will yield as we make it,  
A harvest of thorns or flowers.

—Alice Cary.

If all the seas were one sea,  
What a great sea that would be!  
And if all the trees were one tree,  
What a great tree that would be!  
And if all the axes were one ax,  
What a great ax that would be!  
And if all the men were one man,  
What a great man that would be!  
And if the great man took the great ax,  
And cut down the great tree,  
And let it fall into the great sea,  
What a great splash that would be!

—An Old Rhyme.

### A Problem and How to Solve It.

There is no commodity produced in the United States, that is to a greater extent a matter of interstate commerce than the apple, and because of the certain widely scattered sections in which they are grown in large commercial quantity, operations in them are of necessity conducted at a long range, the buyer and seller being, in much the larger portion of instances, residents of entirely different localities.

Each section has, to some extent at least, its own peculiar customs and notions, and despite the efforts of various interests, even such rules governing grades, packing and packages as established by the International Apple Shippers' Association have not become recognizable as governing in all the different localities.

Little success has been met with, and it has developed into an absolute necessity that one fundamental law shall be established governing these matters, and which law can be enacted if desired by the various states. Such a law would accomplish a double purpose of enabling the buyer to make his contract with certainty as to the terms of that contract, and without its being in any way affected by peculiar crop conditions of the year, or peculiar local customs, and that of establishing confidence upon the part of the consuming public in the unbroken package, thus stimulating the consumptive demand. Local regulations can be given but little credence in foreign markets, but any product packed under federal regulations immediately establishes confidence in itself and the beneficial effect in the industry so far as foreign markets are concerned, would naturally be almost instantaneous. To secure such regulations, there must be unity of purpose upon the part of those interested.

No such bill as has been or can be drawn will prove satisfactory to everyone, but such a bill as apparently serves the interest of the vast majority, and which in no way is partial to any particular interest, but rather tends to improve the situation of all the interested parties, should be agreed upon, and should be presented to Congress. The bill now pending in Congress is in reality such a bill, and it should have united support.

At the present moment every candidate for election to Congress should have presented to him the Lefebvre bill, and his opinion upon it should be noted. If unfavorable, the candidacy of that opponent who is favorable should be supported. There should be absolute co-operation between the trade and growers organizations, the banks or retail grocers and such consumer's organizations as can be reached, should be gotten into line, and when the right time comes, members of Congress should be given to understand in terms that cannot be mistaken, that the passage of the bill is demanded by those who stand for fair dealing and for those things which uphold our common country.—W. L. Wagner, of G. M. H. Wagner & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

### Fall Planting.

Much is gained by planting the currant, gooseberry, blackberry, grape vines and hardy fruit trees in November or December. Currants and gooseberries leaf out very early in the spring, therefore nearly a year's growth can be saved by planting them in the fall. Do not fail to throw a small pitch fork full of manure over every plant and every tree that is set out in the fall.—C. A. Green.

Gold Medal Pear.—We are asked by a subscriber in Oklahoma what we know of this pear which is being lauded to the skies by tree agents in that locality. It is said to be a cross between Kieffer and Duchess.

C. A. Green's reply: I have never heard of this pear. I would not buy of tree agents varieties that you know nothing about. A cross between Kieffer and Duchess would be likely to produce a pear of poor quality.



Orchard and Garden Notes.  
From "Rural Life."

Treatment recommended for canker of apple trees by one of the experiment stations, is to paint the affected trunk with a combination of one pint whale oil soap, three pints slaked lime and four gallons of water; thicken to the right consistency with wood ashes, or with bordeaux mixture thickened with lime until like whitewash.

It is an excellent plan to whitewash the trees, filling the cracks in the bark with lime, so as to fill up many hiding places of fruit pests, as well as to destroy many which are in hiding.

There are pear trees now in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, supposed to have been grown at the time of the Revolution, and which are in good healthy condition; and numerous ones which, evidently, have passed seventy-five years.

In trimming trees, the wound made by cutting off a limb close to the trunk will soon heal over, while the wound made by cutting off the limb two or three inches from the trunk leads to decay and sometimes causes the ultimate loss of the tree itself.

An old fruit grower says that the pick is the best tool he ever used around apple trees when the ground has become too hard. He sinks the pick eight or ten inches into the soil and merely pries the dirt loose, and does not disturb the roots in this way.

It is estimated that an acre of apple trees in twenty years (counting ten crops of fruit to that period) will consume 1336 pounds of nitrogen, 310 pounds phosphoric acid, and 1895 pounds of potash. To restore the potash alone would require more than twenty-one tons of high grade ashes, containing five per cent. potash. How much of this does the average fruit grower return to the soil?

The following wash is recommended to prevent rabbits gnawing apple or other orchard trees: Take one-half gallon carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur, two gallons soft soap, and thirty-two pounds of lime. Mix the soap with enough water to slack the lime, then while hot mix in the sulphur and acid. When applied by about the first of April it will also act as a preventive of borers.

The "trimming up" method is considered by many to be the best. Cut off the bottom limbs to a point three or four feet from the ground, then cut off the ends of the most extending branches. Do not prune too closely. Pruning may be done any time in winter or early spring, but the wounds should be covered at once with paint. An old tree bleeds freely, and will suffer if there are a large number of wounds on it.

When excessive winds blow the top of a tree out of shape, cut it out, leaving a nearly erect southwest branch to become the new central stem. Shallow, loosely planted trees sometimes blow over. They may be put back by excavating on the opposite side and pushing the tree back, tamping the earth as firmly as possible on the side toward which they leaned. Care should be taken not to wrench the roots loose in this operation.

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, especially after they come into bearing. Potash may be had in wood ashes and muriate of potash. It is commonly used in the latter form. An unusual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards—say 500 pounds to the acre.

Rare Fruits.—The poha berry, a wild bush fruit indigenous to Hawaii, makes a jam that looks like the strawberry article but is better and less cloying, says New York "World." The bush grows close to the ground and spreads something like the juniper. The plant is scarce and the cattle eat it ravenously, so it has a hard time surviving. Another preserve is a marmalade made from the papaya, a fruit like a cantaloupe that grows on a tree and takes the place of the latter delicacy at the breakfast table. It lacks the slight cucumber flavor of the melon and is very agreeable. A wild raspberry of large size grows plentifully on a bush without thorns. It is full of juice and slightly bitter, but makes a pleasant dish when cooked and possesses preserving possibilities.

Hawaiian folks carry their alligator pears with them when they cross to San Francisco in the pear season. They are eaten as a fruit with salt, as a salad with oil and vinegar or mayonnaise, or as an addition to soup. Really ripe, a few spoonfuls dropped into clear consommé effect a surprising gastronomic improvement.

Some men are self-made and some others are wife-made.

Peach King of America.

J. H. Hale is pretty young for a king who has made his own kingdom acre by acre, says New York "Sun." He was born only about fifty-five years ago right on the side of that same range of rocky hills which now harbors his principality. The family moved up to Connecticut, but when the father died, leaving the widow and two young boys to take care of one another, they moved back to the little farm and set to work.

The present king earned for his princely income all of \$12.50 a month. That being the case it may be believed that he wasn't buying many peaches in the good old summer time and was tickled to death to come across a roadside seedling and set his teeth into some of its fruit.

Not being overfed with peaches that luscious bit of luck made his mouth water for more.

Starting with a few trees in that old pasture, Mr. Hale has planted more and more and more of those stony Connecticut hillsides to peaches until he now has almost a thousand acres supplying peaches with which he satisfies his undiminished appetite for the same and helps other folks to do likewise. Not content with his New England orchards, he has over 2000 acres of peaches in Georgia. Altogether that makes a tidy little kingdom.

The income cannot be called little and in good years is too fat to be described as tidy. All sorts of large

Orchards on Rough Land.

The best fruit at the Buffalo and St. Louis exhibitions and three state fairs at Syracuse, N. Y., where I have judged the exhibit, was grown in turf. The fruit exhibited at the New England apple show from the Leman farms at Hopkinton was grown upon turf land too rocky for profitable cultivation of any crop. The orchard of Arthur M. Walker, at Groton, treated under my direction in turf, produced over four hundred barrels of apples in 1907 and over six hundred barrels in 1909 that sold for \$3 per barrel, No. 1s and No. 2s included, says S. L. Maynard, in "American Cultivator."

The treatment given Mr. Walker's orchard was to thoroughly prune "from the top," in March. Then before the blossoms opened trees were sprayed with bordeaux and arsenate of lead and again after the petals fell. No stable manure was used but from five to ten pounds of sulphate of potash and three to five pounds of nitrate of soda was spread under the trees. The second year poultry droppings were used in place of the nitrate.

The treatment Mr. Leman's trees received was, in early July, 1908, the grass was cut under the trees and left to decay. In the fall ten to fifteen forkfuls of stable manure was spread under the trees and in March the trees were severely pruned from "the top down" the aim being to remove some of the old weak wood and save as much of the new wood as possible, following the

Variable Prices for Fruit Owing to Poor Distribution.

As editor of Green's Fruit Grower I have a large correspondence with orchardists living in various parts of this country. These letters indicate a lack of knowledge as to the price of fruits, and indicate that the growers of fruit in one state may not be receiving more than one-half as much as the growers living in other nearly states. I have before me a letter from a lady in Pa., who is offered only \$1.50 per barrel for her R. I. Greening apples. I write her that these apples in the Rochester, N. Y., market could be sold now at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel, the price depending upon how carefully they were graded, the size of the fruit and its general appearance. Possibly her Greenings are of such poor quality that they may not be worth more than \$1.50 per barrel.

Letters from other correspondents indicate that the writers do not always know where to find buyers for their apples or other fruits. In fruit growing centers like western New York buyers flock in from every part of this country and from many parts of Europe, but where there are few orchards the fruit growers cannot wait for buyers to come to their homes. They must find the buyers and here comes the necessity for business qualifications on the part of the fruit grower. I do not advise shipping fruit to commission houses or to any individual unless the commission house or individual is well known or well recommended by some reliable person. Much money is lost each year by farmers and fruit growers sending produce to unknown and unreliable commission houses in the larger cities. Many orchards are under the management of widows who have no experience in selling, and not being posted on prices or on grading and packing, hardly know what to do with their valuable fruits. In such cases it may possibly be well to look for a purchaser who will pick the fruit and barrel it himself. When such an arrangement is made a carefully worded contract should be prepared and signed by both parties.

It seems needful to say a word about cleansing agents, says the "Ladies' World." Liquids like gasoline, alcohol, ether and chloroform vaporize almost instantly, and the vapor ignites at once if a flame is near. They should never be used near a flame, always in a strong current of air, and preferably out of doors. Even there fatal burns have been received caused by the friction of rubbing silk wet in gasoline. No article should be put away until all odor of the cleanser has disappeared. Serious consequences have been known to result from using gasoline on carpets and then closing doors and windows. Gasoline used out of doors in cold weather injures the hands; the rapid evaporation and low temperature cause the skin to become thick and leathery, and months of care are necessary to restore it to normal condition.

COFFEE WAS IT.

People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been such a slave to coffee that the very aroma of it was enough to set my nerves quivering. I kept gradually losing my health but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'"

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my whole nervous force was shattered."

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Finally my physician told me, about a year ago, that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again."

"I was in despair, for the very thought of the medicines I had tried so many times, nauseated me. I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee."

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum and not mind the change at all?"

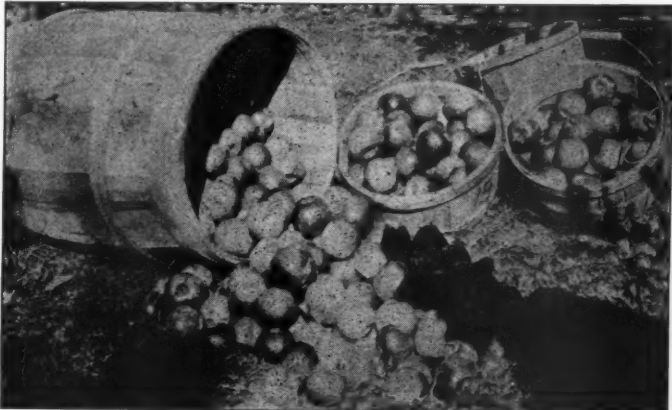
"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew sound and steady, I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced all the time."

"Now I am completely cured, with the old nervousness and sickness all gone. In every way I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Large and beautiful apples grown by Similia & Sons at Hamburg, Iowa.

ornate stories are told about his income. One man professed to give "in Mr. Hale's own words" the net financial results of the peach king's years of labor.

According to him the home farm in Connecticut, which began with twenty acres, has broadened to 520 acres, has produced peaches that have brought more than half a million dollars, has supported and educated a fair sized family and has paid for constantly increasing acreage and improvements. Another Connecticut orchard of 400 acres has paid for itself, including an expensive house and other improvements, and has given, by setting apple trees among the peaches, a 400 acre apple orchard worth \$500 an acre. The Georgia orchard, from 1904 to 1909 inclusive, produced more than a million dollars worth of peaches after deducting the cost of harvesting, shipping and selling.

The only trouble with this statement, according to Mr. Hale, is that a few of "his own words" got mixed. One little word for example, "before," was lost in transit and another little word, "after," arrived in its place. So that instead of the Georgia orchard having produced a million dollars worth of peaches "after paying" expenses the story should read "before paying" them, which makes a whole lot of difference. Still even at that the returns are fairly satisfactory.

An interesting experience given by an apple raiser contains a hint for the man who has really fine fruit, says an exchange. He sprayed his trees and took pains, but the buyers would give him nothing extra. He accepted the situation and put up the very finest fruit in the best possible manner. In each barrel he put a card, however, stating that he raised and picked the fruit and inviting those who bought them to write him if they wished more apples like them. He soon had plenty of market for his product and sells at top prices from his orchard each year direct to consumers.—Wellsboro, Pa., "Agitator."

An Epitaph.

He talked beneath the moon,  
He slept beneath the sun,  
He lived a life of going to do—  
And died with nothing done.  
—Lackaye.

principle and practice of pruning the grape, rose, currant, etc. In April the trees were sprayed for the San Jose scale by an insecticide company, and, after the petals had fallen, with the bordeaux and arsenate of lead by the farm help. The result of this treatment was the best crop of apples I have even seen in Massachusetts. In addition to stable manure used under the trees, we applied five to ten pounds of sulphate of potash, according to the size of the trees. The pictures showing orchard views that I exhibited at the New England fruit show were of trees on my own and Mr. Leman's places.

I hear much talk of planting new orchards in Massachusetts, but the above experience and results show that as fine fruit can be grown upon old vigorous trees as upon young trees, and I believe there are enough such old trees in the state to supply our markets with first class fruit, and our first care should be to put these trees into condition to produce such fruit as is demanded by our markets, or cut them down and thus stop the propagation of insects and fungus pests that are ruining our fruit industry.

Replanting Peach Trees.

Mr. Morrill, a Michigan peach grower, in a horticultural society address, said that he had "yellows" in his orchards, and had had it for years, and that he cut up and burned any infected tree as soon as it showed the first symptoms. Then he proceeded to remove the dirt as far as the roots penetrated, refilling the hole with fresh earth, and a young tree would be planted there the following year. In this way he kept his orchard intact and in a flourishing condition.

"Open windows close the door to consumption."

"Your lungs can't be washed out, but they can be aired."

"Mother's milk for babies; cow's milk for calves."

"Floods of sunshine in the home may fade the carpets, but it puts the bloom of health on your cheeks. Take your choice."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Probably the most popular illustrated paper is the bank note.—Louis Gunther.



**Say It Now!**

Speak the kind word, do the kind act,  
Ere the years have onward sped,  
Give me all the love and sunshine,  
While I'm living, not when dead.

Tell me I have made life brighter,  
By the loving words I've said,  
Tell me I have cheered and helped you  
While I'm living, not when dead.

Off the way is rough and lonely,  
And my wounded heart has bled;  
Cheer me when the way is dreary,  
Love me now, not when I'm dead.

In the grave there is no heartache,  
We'll forget where sorrows led,  
Speak some words of hope and comfort  
While I'm living, not when dead.

Tell me I've been true and faithful,  
Tell me now ere life is fled;  
In the grave I can not hear you,  
Say it now, not when I'm dead.  
—Mrs. M. J. Fultz, in "Everywhere."

**The Box Apple Package.**

Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Director of Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

The barrel has been the standard and almost the only package for winter apples for over half a century. It has several distinct advantages. Owing to its rounded sides, it can be packed easily and rapidly, even by the unskilled; and, for the same reason, it can be handled more easily by rolling than any other package of equal bulk. Until within ten years it has also been a cheap package. Now, barrels cost most fruit growers from thirty to forty cents instead of fifteen to thirty cents as formerly. The apple barrel is an eastern package, and is made of hardwood, usually of elm and oak, which are more common in the east than in the west.

**History of the Box Package.**

The apple box, on the other hand, is a western package. Open bushel boxes have long been used in the east for shipping vegetables and early apples. The closed box has also been used somewhat by a few individuals.

But the real introduction of the apple box as a commercial package for winter apples is coincident with the rise of commercial apple growing in the Pacific coast states, within the past fifteen years. The prototype of the apple box is the orange box. The Pacific coast apple growers face conditions that have made the box, rather than the barrel, their almost exclusive apple package. The most important condition is their great distance from markets, and consequent high transportation charges. It costs 50 cents to raise a bushel of Hood River apples, and 50 cents more to lay it down in New York. This makes it imperative to economize space and the box packs tighter in a car than the barrel, especially the old fashioned barrel with a three or four inch bilge.

But the most important effect of the great distances and high rates has been on the grading of the fruit. There would be no profit in paying such high transportation charges on inferior fruit. Only fruit that will sell at the top of the market will justify the outlay. This means carefully graded fruit, fully as much as high quality fruit. The box package enforces careful grading. The shiftless "shuffle pack," is still used in some parts of the west, but in most cases apples packed in boxes are placed tier upon tier. This is expensive, but the cost of grading is small compared with the cost of getting the fruit to market, and the returns usually justify the outlay. The points to be noted are that great distance from markets and high transportation charges have forced the western fruit grower to grade more carefully than his eastern competitor; and that the bushel box, in which uniformity is imperative, has thus become the distinctive western package.

Another condition that has had some influence is the fact that the soft woods predominate in the west, and the hardwoods in the east. The barrel is a hardwood package; the box is a softwood package. Some boxes are now being made in the east from poplar and yellow pine, but they are decidedly inferior to the fir, spruce, and white pine boxes of the west; not only because they are heavier and more rigid, but also because they come in narrower widths. The bushel apple box is the most logical and fitting package that the west could develop out of the material at hand. In view of the rapid reduction of our natural forests, we must soon expect to face the necessity of forest tree culture. The soft woods, being more rapid in growth, will become more common and cheaper than the hardwoods, hence the barrel will tend to become more and more costly, as compared with the box.

**High Prices for Western Fruit.**

Eastern apple growers have been more or less nettled, and their ambition stimulated by the high prices received for western box fruit in recent years. It is rather galling to eastern men to see a bushel box of Washington

or British Columbia apples selling for the same price as his own three-bushel barrel. It relieves him somewhat to dilate upon the superior "quality" and "flavor" of his own fruit.

**Grading and Packing.**

The fundamental difference between the two types of packages is here. The box encourages and almost enforces, honest and uniform grading, while the barrel permits carelessness in this respect. The cost of packing is also an item. Where a very large quantity of fruit is packed by specially trained men, it costs little if any more for labor to pack in boxes than in barrels. But the small grower, and especially one who has been accustomed to the barrel pack, will find that it costs from one-third to one-half more to pack in boxes than in barrels.

Small, or otherwise inferior fruit seldom if ever yields as high returns in the box pack as in the barrel pack. Only the large sizes go well in boxes. It is a question for each grower to decide whether he can get more by sorting out his fancy and No. 1 stock for boxing and selling the smaller fruit in barrels, than to sell all in barrels as No. 1's.

Another point to be considered is the shape of the fruit. It is almost imperative that box fruit should be quite regular in shape. Lop-sided and mis-shapen fruit, like the York, especially from young trees, would not pack well in boxes.

No one has ever succeeded with the

boxed Baldwin, York and Newton, but with indifferent results as compared with barrels. There are many possible reasons for these failures.

**Custom.**

Custom is hard to change and the box package is an innovation in the east. As a rule, eastern buyers and grocers do not look with favor upon the box, partly because the profits in repacking and selling a barrel of indifferently packed apples are apt to be greater than in handling three well packed boxes. If the producer could deal direct with the consumer, it would be different; there is no doubt but that a majority of the consumers prefer the box, or a smaller package, if the fruit did not cost much more.

**The Market.**

A good deal depends upon what a certain market prefers, in the matter of fruit packages, as well as in fruit varieties. In the west there is special necessity for caution in this respect. Some buyers want their fruit in boxes, and others prefer barrels, according to the market they expect to reach. The grower who ships should be equally wise.

**Poor Packing and Grading.**

More failures arise from this cause than from any other. The art of packing boxes is not acquired in an hour. It is work for specially trained men, not for the average farm help. In this respect it differs materially from barrel packing, which may be quite well done by ordinary help.



Section N. Y. State Fair Fruit Exhibit showing apple pack.

box pack using common stock. Only fancy and No. 1 fruit of the best quality has paid in boxes. By intensive methods and especially by thinning the young fruit on the trees, many of the best western growers have been able to produce fruit ninety-five per cent. of which is fancy. Practically all of the Hood River fruit is box fruit. I doubt if, on an average thirty per cent. of the apple crop of Ontario, or any other part of the west, is box or fancy fruit. This point must be kept emphatically in mind when the suggestion is made that the box should become the exclusive apple package of the east, as it is now in the west.

**Quality of Fruit.**

Of far less importance than the grade of the fruit in the package, in respect to the question before us, is its quality. It is a fact, however, that the box fruit that has commanded the highest price is mostly of varieties of high quality. Winesap, Spitzenburg, Newtown. But other varieties, even some of very indifferent quality, have been sold in the box package to great advantage, showing that the style of package and the grade of fruit, rather than its flavor, are the deciding factors. However, the general experience has been that the better the quality of the fruit, the more apt it is to pay in the box pack. If varieties of inferior quality pay in the box pack, it is because the style of package and the grading outweigh the deficiency in quality.

**Experience in the East.**

Having in mind the essential difference between the box and the barrel trade, it does not seem strange that most of the attempts to use the box in the east have not resulted satisfactorily. It is probably near the truth to say that eight out of every ten trials of the apple box in the east have been unsuccessful. A notable example is an experiment by the Field Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. A. Taylor, several years ago. He sent abroad during two seasons, eight carloads of carefully graded

**Apples for Texas.**

Early apples are better adapted to the southwest than fall apples; they usually bring fair prices when there is a surplus. If the land has not been prepared, it should not be delayed any longer. The trees should be ordered at once, and set at any time in February. Care should be taken to get stock free from any disease. It is economy to buy good trees—those of vigorous growth, sound roots and branches, regardless of cost.

The varieties recommended for the home orchard in latitude of north Texas, southern Oklahoma and Arkansas are as follows:

Red June, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Maiden Blush. These are usually known as early varieties, and ripen with the Red June from June 15 to August, the time for Maiden Blush. For later varieties, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Winesap, Mammoth Black Twig, Grimes and Shockley are worthy of trial.

**Dwarf Duchess Pear as a Filler.**—In my orchard of standard apples I planted dwarf Duchess pears as a filler. The expense of pruning and spraying has not been great; the cultivation of the filler trees has not been any extra expense as the soil would have been stirred between the standard trees just the same.

The orchard is now seven years old. The pears have had two small crops of fruit that about paid for the trees and the expense of raising them. The trees are now full, and promise a fine lot of extra fine quality fruit.

The trees will average about one bushel each, which sells readily for \$1.50 a bushel in our home market and better really than we could do in larger markets where competition is large.

About one more year and the pears will have to come out as the apple trees are spreading out and require the entire space as air drainage. The roots of the apple trees are reaching out also and it will take two or more years to build up the soil where the pears now are to a high state of tilth.

**Fruit Prospects.**

**Apple Situation Not Settled.**—So far the early sales have ranged between \$2 and \$2.50 for winter varieties, says "American Cultivator." Most of the growers are still holding for more money, and declare that they will put their fruit into storage rather than sell it at those figures. Others not inclined to run any risk are probably ready to make some concession from this asking price. It looks as if the bulk of sales would range from \$2.25 to \$3 for Number Ones, and it is certain that growers have actually refused offers of \$2. These prices refer to such varieties as Baldwins, Greenings and Kings. Not many quotations have been heard of in New England orchard sections. Prices for orchard raised fruit may be a little lower than in New York.

The first report of a crop sale of apples comes from Monroe county, N. Y., says "Rural New Yorker." This states that Alexanders were sold at \$4, Duchess at \$3.60, and remainder of orchard, firsts and seconds, at \$3 per barrel. This is from a famous orchard with a wide reputation for excellent fruit. The figures merely show possibilities, and in no way represent what should be paid for ordinary apples.

**British Fruit.**—A. B. Johns, a Liverpool fruit dealer, now in this country, says the fruit crop in Great Britain is very short, and dealers expect to take large supplies from this side at remunerative prices, says "Country Gentleman." Apples and almost all fruits have been a failure in England and on the Continent, although the outlook was very good up to May 1, when cold weather destroyed the buds. In the absence of American apples just now, Portuguese fruit is selling well.

**Injury to Fruit by Wind in Western New York.**—On Saturday, October 1st, a heavy wind prevailed about Rochester, N. Y., which did great injury to all fruit growing upon the trees. No winter apples and winter pears had been gathered, therefore thousands of barrels of superior fruit was thrown to the ground. As this fallen fruit cannot be barreled and sold as first class, this wind storm will reduce the amount of first class apples to be barreled in this part of the country. Some orchards were favored by wind-breaks and crops thus protected from serious loss. Choice apples here this season will be from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per barrel. Wind-falls are selling at \$1.25, for the best of those blown from the trees. A few of the orchardists were fortunate enough to have picked their Greening apples before the wind storm.

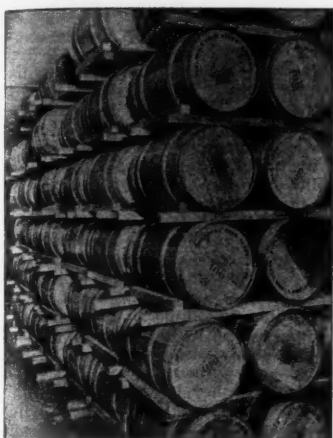
**\$4.00 per Barrel for Apples.**—There is a big boom in apples in western New York which has extended to other parts of the country. Winter apples have been sold near Rochester at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per barrel, the latter price only having been paid within the early days of October. But remember that these prices are for orchards that have received the highest cultivation and most careful attention in every way. No one can expect to get a fancy price for anything but a fancy grade of apples. I hesitate in reporting that apples have been sold at \$4.00 per barrel near Rochester this fall, though I believe this report to be true, for the reason that it may mislead some of our readers who have neglected orchards, into believing that ordinary fruit can be sold at such a high price. I hear of one sale of western apples amounting to \$250,000. Never has there been such competition as prevails this fall in the apple sections of this country among buyers who have come here from Germany, England, and other parts of Europe, to make extensive purchases. Where are now those pessimistic men who have been fearing a drop in the apple market each year during the past thirty years? My advice is not to refuse \$3.00 per barrel for fairly good apples. This is a good fair price.

**What a Farmer Must Know.**

To be a farmer of the present time one must be learned in chemistry, a good carpenter, a fair machinist, an ordinary house painter, an accurate bookkeeper, a good veterinary surgeon, a competent civil engineer, know enough about law to keep out of court, be a shrewd buyer, an affable salesman and a good citizen.—"Farm Press."

In the darkest hour through which a human soul can pass, whatever else is doubtful, this at least is certain. If there be no God and no future state, yet even then it is better to be generous than selfish, better to be chaste than licentious, better to be true than false, better to be brave than to be a coward.—F. W. Robertson.





This photograph shows the method of stacking up barrels containing fruit or other products in cellars or cold storage warehouses.

#### Fillers in Orchard—Cover Crops, etc.

I agree with George T. Powell that it is dangerous to advise fillers of apple trees in an apple orchard, but I do not agree with him in not liking peach trees as fillers. While one might be slow in removing apple trees when they begin to crowd, this objection will not hold good with peaches, at least in this section of the country, for the peach planted between apples that are set forty feet apart will, if properly cared for and pruned, never be in the way till its usefulness is past, and a good profit can be made from the land while the apples are growing to a bearing size. Then any one would remove the peach trees, while they would be tempted to hold on to apple trees used as fillers, says W. F. Massey, of Maryland, in N. Y. "Tribune Farmer."

Professor Craig is probably right for the New York climate, but here the best possible cover crop is crimson clover, which seems to find a very congenial home on this peninsula. Then, the time for planting apple trees as brought out in the New York discussion is a matter of climate.

Then, another question now being discussed is the age for setting trees. I have long since abandoned planting any fruit tree over a year from bud or graft. With a tree that has stood three or four years in the nursery I am compelled to take the head as started by the nurseryman, and he, knowing that most people want tall trees, heads them too high.

#### Government Recipe for Whitewash.

Slake one-half bushel of good stone lime in hot water, keeping it covered while slaking. Strain and add four quarts of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix and let stand for several days. Apply as hot as possible.

#### WISE WORDS.

##### A Physician on Foods.

A physician, of Portland, Oregon, has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health, especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty I take great pleasure in saying to the public that in my own experience and also from personal observation I have found no food to equal Grape-Nuts, and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefit this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast, to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work.

"In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream and I think it is not advisable to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years, treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is written voluntarily on my part without any request for it."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

-All Steel  
-Triple Power



# Pull Your Stumps Free for 30 Days at Our Risk

-Guaranteed for 3 Years

TRY a Hercules right on your own land at our risk. If it isn't just the stump puller you want, or if it fails to do all that we claim, send it back. We pay the return freight. If you keep it we guarantee every casting on it for three full years against breakage, from any cause whatever. It is impossible to put a Hercules to too great a strain. We prove this by agreeing to replace free any broken castings at any time within three years from the date of your purchase. That is our flat guarantee to you. No strings. We know what the only genuine steel pullers will do and we are not afraid to back them up. Of course this does not limit the life of the Hercules to three years. It proves our confidence in the only genuine all-steel puller made, and in the superior workmanship that goes into every Hercules Genuine Steel Puller that leaves our factory. There is no reason why these pullers won't last a lifetime.

## HERCULES Stump Puller

There is no more excuse for stumpy fields. We want you to try a Hercules All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller for 30 days Free, so that you can prove to yourself how easy and how sure and economical it pulls the largest stumps as well as the small ones, green trees and hedge rows.

DON'T risk dynamite. Dynamite is costly and inefficient. Dynamite shatters the roots. Hercules pulls them out. Dynamite leaves the roots in the ground to grow again, so you are worse off than you were before. Pull the stumps out and get rid of them once for all. Besides dynamite is dangerous. Why take chances?

You may have had trouble with the old style cast iron grubbers breaking, but the New Hercules Genuine Steel Triple Power pullers are in a class by themselves, entirely different from anything you ever saw before. They are 60% lighter in weight which makes them handy, quick, easy to handle, nothing like the heavy, cumbersome, unwieldy, cast iron grubbers you have been used to. They are 400% stronger than the old fashioned iron machines, which make them absolutely safe under all conditions. That's why we can let you try them on your land for 30 days at our risk.

#### Low Price to First Buyers

We have a special low-price proposition to make to first buyers in new sections. One machine in each locality always means more sales for the Hercules. That's why we are willing to make you a special offer if you are the first to buy in your locality. Get ahead of your neighbors and do contract stump pulling for them. A Hercules is the stump puller you need and here is your opportunity to get one at a saving. Act today by writing for our book. Then choose the Hercules you'd like to try at our risk.



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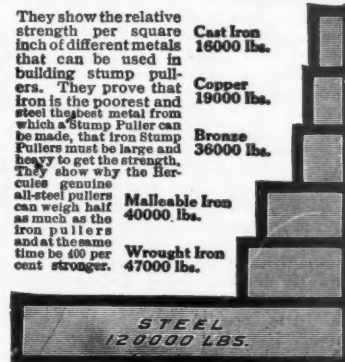
Let us prove to you that you can't afford to get along without a Hercules Stump Puller, that it's different from all others and in a class by itself. Let us tell you why it is different than every other stump machine and why we are safe in guaranteeing it for three years. That it is the only Stump Puller with double safety ratchets, which make it doubly safe, the only puller having all working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light running. The United States Government has condemned iron stump pullers as being heavy, unwieldy and unreliable. Find out all about root formations and get other valuable information from our books. Also proof of what the Hercules has done for others. Send the coupon or a postal now to

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Gentlemen: Please send me all free books about the only All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller. Also your 30-day free trial and low-price-to-first-buyers proposition.

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#### Lime as a Fertilizer.

The effect of lime has been universally misunderstood by the majority of agriculturists, the opinion erroneously existing that lime is a complete fertilizer, writes J. B. Graham, in "Rock Products." It is not, although it is an important source of calcium, one of the mineral elements upon which a number of forms of plant life depend largely for healthy and vigorous growth. Its principal value lies in its power to correct acidity and thus encourage the growth of plants that are not especially adapted by nature for thriving on lean soils. The two principal effects produced by the application of lime are, first, to correct the acidity of the soil, and secondly, to decompose the soil itself. Very few plants will reach a state of healthy maturity on soils that are strongly acid. This is explained by the fact that practically all plant life, especially leguminous, require large quantities of nitrogen to properly build up their vegetable tissues and carry on their processes of assimilation of other important elements from the soil. These vital chemical changes so necessary to plant life are brought about by small organisms known as nitrifying bacteria that inhabit their root fibers. The process, which is termed nitrification, and by which the nitrifying bacteria transform the insoluble organic nitrogen, such as ammonia, into soluble nitrate nitrogen, the form in which it becomes available as plant food, is greatly promoted by the presence of lime. The nitrogen gathering bacteria of the legume plants will not develop and multiply in acid soil, with the result that the root fibers do not have the power to accumulate the large quantities of atmospheric nitrogen they must have. It can readily be seen how necessary it is that all cultivated plants have an abundance of lime available in the soil.

#### Household Suggestions.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A little tea put in the starch used for brown linen preserves its color.

Salt water is the best solution known for cleaning willow-ware and matting.

If cheese is wrapped in a cloth moistened with vinegar it will neither dry out nor mold.

To remove stains and discolorations from tinware, try rubbing with a damp cloth dipped in soda.

A solution of potash and water rubbed in birch will give it a finish resembling rosewood when varnished.

The scum which is left by hard water may be removed from sinks, basins and tubs by kerosene or gasoline.

An application of lemon juice and salt in a good sun exposure is an old and effective remedy for fruit and rust stains.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper, which will absorb the moisture and prevent the shoes from getting hard.

To make crisp such foods as corn flakes or shredded wheat biscuits when the oven is not hot, heat a iron spider, remove it from the fire, put in the cereal and cover closely.

Before sweeping, sprinkle a few dust-cloths with water and roll them up tightly as you do clothes that are to be ironed. The cloths should be damp but not wet when used.

To clean white marble, put a lump of soda about the size of an egg into a pot containing half a pint of water and a teaspoonful of soft soap. Heat it almost to boiling and paint it on the marble while hot. Leave it on a day or two and then wash it off with warm water and a clean flannel.

Little Boy—"I want a dose of castor-oil."

Druggist—"Do you want the kind you can't taste?"

Little Boy (anxious to get even)—"No, sir; it's for mother."

#### Hard Soap.

Three five-pound pails of clarified and strained grease put onto the back part of the range that it may melt slowly. Three one-pound cans of potash put into a large stone bowl; upon this pour three quarts of cold water, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, one-half cup of ammonia, one-half cup sal soda dissolved in equal quantity of hot water, two tablespoons of granulated sugar dissolved in cold water. Stir with a wooden stick until the potash is dissolved, then let it stand until cold.

When the fat is melted turn it into the potash. It must not be hot when added to the potash, but so cool that it will hardly run when poured. Pour into the potash in a thin stream, stirring all the time. When all has been added continue stirring for about ten minutes, when the soap should begin to look thick and ropy. At this stage pour it into a paper-lined box which has been greased, having it about four inches deep. Let it stand a few hours; then cut into bars and then into pieces convenient to use. It should not be removed from the box for at least two days. It will be hard and white. I do not know the originator of this recipe, but have found it good.

Once again I press the threshold—pass the homestead's open door,  
And I long to clasp the dear ones I shall meet on earth no more.  
Love and memory with me linger in my far-off southern home,  
Bringing to my fireside ever, cheer and comfort as I roam.  
Loyal are thy sons, New England, reaching out from sea to sea!  
For thy grandeur, strength and beauty, honor will we give to thee  
Till this fitful life is ended and the throbbing pulse is still,  
Till our ears are shut to echoes from the old New England hills.

Ah! the wand'rer's heart is turning  
To the meadows, lakes and hills;  
And he seems to hear an echo  
From the old New England hills.  
—Mrs. Dora Colby Walker.





Joshua at the Village.

"Marier!"

"Well, Joshua."

"I am calculatin' as how I shall have to go to town next week. There is old Bill needs shoeing, and while I am about it, I will take along a grist for the mill."

"It hain't more than two weeks since you got old Bill shod before, Joshua."

"Yes, it is, Marier. It was six weeks ago last Thursday. I remember exactly, for it was the day of the funeral of Squire Smith. Old Bill has lost two shoes already, and the other two are just hangin' on by a nail or two."

"Well, if you do go, Joshua, I have got some things I want to send for, and I want you to be sure and not forget them. Now the first thing is, I want a gallon of New Orleans molasses. I want a spool of black linen thread such as I use to sew on buttons for you. I want some blue caliker for an apron for Susan, and some kersine oil."

Joshua Burrows, the pathmaster, whom we met in the previous chapter, lived about one and a half miles from the village. Going to town was for him, as much of an event as going to Boston or Philadelphia would be to many persons who live in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He laid plans several days in advance, in order that he might gather together all the traps that needed repairing so as to accomplish as much as possible. His wife argued that he made more frequent visits to the village than was necessary, but this he stoutly denied. Nevertheless Joshua loved to go to the village and indulge in a little gossip, nor could he be blamed. Farm life as ordinarily lived, is monotonous. "As dull as life in a farm house," is a by-word with many people who live in cities. If you were to enter ninety-nine farm houses out of a hundred during the average week-day, you would be apt to find every room in the house deserted, except the kitchen. The father and sons are absent in the fields, and the good wife and daughters are busy over the cooking, or other kitchen affairs.

When the noon hour comes, and the men are called in from the fields to dinner, there is a brief period of activity. When the night comes, and the day's work is done, all are too tired to indulge in sociability. Therefore one day with another the average farm house is apt to be an unsociable place. As we are all sociable beings, and desire to commune with each other, it is not surprising that Joshua liked an occasional excuse for visiting the village.

#### Old Bill.

Therefore when Monday morning dawned bright and clear, Joshua might have been seen hastening away to the pasture in search of old Bill. While this ancient horse, over whose head the frosts of thirty winters had passed, was somewhat crippled, it was about all Joshua could do to overtake him in the pasture. If old Bill could have his choice, he would rather nibble the green grass or lie under the shade of the trees, than to pull a heavy wagon over the dusty roads. Therefore it was about the middle of the forenoon before Joshua mounted his democrat buggy, seized the reins, and started off slowly for the village.

He was dressed in the same clothes in which he appeared before the Joneses in the morning when he called out the workers of the road-tax. He had another suit but these were worn on Sunday. The picture of Joshua and his aged horse with its much mended harness, and rickety wagon, was worthy of a snap-shot from a kodak. The wagon was one that had been left Joshua by his father. The axles were of wood and sloped downward at the center to permit the box to rest as near the earth as possible. The hubs were immense in size. The wheels wobbled frightfully as they passed over the uneven spots, and the thills rattled in their fastenings like sleighbells. His wagon frequently gave out on the way to and from the village, but owing to the reliability of old Bill, no serious accident had ever occurred. Joshua's seat was well in front, in order to make room for the bags of wheat which were piled in the rear. The seat being low, Joshua's knees rose high in front, and his head,

with its great fringe of white whiskers, and sky scraping straw hat extended well over the dashboard. With whip in hand which had not known a lash or cracker for years, this picturesque caravan moved slowly and patiently toward the village.

The village mill was an immense stone structure, outwardly giving the appearance of doing a large business. In olden times, it had been a busy place. Squire Smith who had recently died, had made his fortune there, but of late years, the rivalries of great cities, the cheapness of long transportation, and the great changes in machinery had caused this mill to change owners at least once a year, and sometimes two or three times a year. It was poor property.

Joshua drove up to the great flat stone by the mill door, and after waiting a reasonable length of time, halloed for the miller. As no one appeared he dismounted, and proceeded to hunt up the missing proprietor. After a long search he found the sole occupant of the building in a great cylinder, called the bolt. He had crawled into the bolt for the purpose of making repairs. He could only get out by backing out, and as his clothing had been caught in the rear by a bolt, he was unable to extricate himself. He begged Joshua to catch hold of his legs and give him a pull. Soon he emerged, looking much like a bee that had been gathering honey in the midst of a large flower, well covered with dusty pollen.

"How is business?" asked Joshua.

"Pretty poor," said the miller. "This is my last year in the old mill. I have rented the Widener farm and am going to move on it next spring. You can't make any money in mills these times."

Slowly the two men moved toward the door where old Bill was standing, then each took a seat on some bags of ground feed standing by the door, and began to discuss events of recent occurrence. The death of Squire Smith, the loss of a valuable cow by choking in the neighborhood, Sam Parr's horse trade, and other matters of vital interest. Thus it was nearly an hour before Joshua had his wheat unloaded and was ready for the blacksmith.

Entering the blacksmith shop, he found it deserted. There were times, when the road was icy that this shop was crowded from morning till night. There were other times when the weather was dry in the summer, that wagons in great numbers were brought to the blacksmith shop to have their tires set, but as neither of these seasons of distress were prevailing at present, the blacksmith was having an easy time. After considerable search, Joshua found him in the hammock under the cherry tree, asleep. The blacksmith slowly aroused himself, proceeded to the shop, rolled up his sleeves, lit his pipe, put one hand on the monstrous lever of the bellows, and crooking the other elbow at an angle of forty-five degrees, gazed abstractedly and philosophically out of the open doorway, which was the only bright spot in the very dingy and smoky place, filled with horse shoes and old iron, broken wheels, etc.

#### At the Village Blacksmith's.

"Squire Smith is gone at last," said Joshua.

"Yes," replied the blacksmith without removing his pipe or changing his gaze from the open doorway.

"It's a good thing he built his monument before he died, wasn't it?"

"Yes," continued the blacksmith.

"Cause if he hadn't, there wouldn't anybody put it up after he was dead and gone. What a pity his boy Bill didn't take after the old man."

"Yes," replied the blacksmith, who was at this time looking around in a large pile of old horse shoes for those good enough for old Bill's feet.

"That boy, Bill, he was one of the brightest young fellows I ever did see. The school teacher used to say as how he would make his mark in the world, and when he went off to college, everybody said he would make a 'stunner' sure. I remember well the day he married Jessie Wallace. Then he moved to Boston and cut quite a swell there and now he ain't worth a cent, and never will be."

"Say," said the blacksmith, who did not seem to be much interested in Joshua's conversation, "supposin' you take that horse tall and keep the flies off Bill, while I tack his shoes on."

#### Farnham Honeymoon.

"Does them Farnham folks up on the Wooden farm get their horse shoeing done here?"

"Yes," replied the blacksmith.

"Well, what kinds of folks be they?"

"Well, them is city folks, you can tell that without seein' or hearin' them talk twice. The folks around here say it won't be long before they will be getting back to the city. They can't make farmin' pay the way they are running it. What business has a farmer to do with growing strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, grapes, currants, apples, plums and peaches? I tell you, a farmer has to tend to his farming. I don't see how a farmer can spend his time peddling strawberries around town, when he ought to be making hay."

"I had rather take a load of wheat to town and take back fifty or sixty dollars, than to bother around with a little jag of fruit," said Joshua.

"I hear," said the blacksmith, "that the Thompsons haven't called on the Farnhams. Mrs. Thompson says she don't want anything to do with people who peddle strawberries."

"They seem to have some money," said Joshua. "They have nice wagons and horses, and keep plenty of help on the farm, and pay cash for everything, and are tearing down the fences and making the whole farm look like a 'city park.' I guess they will be glad to have somebody build them fences up for them bime by. How are they going to pasture their horses, cows, calves, and pigs without any fences?"

"I have heard," said the blacksmith, "of farmers who didn't do any pasturin' at all. They keep their horses, cows, pigs, and even the chickens shut up all summer long. At least they don't go out of the yard, where they are fed with cut grass, meal, and bran, etc. Perhaps that is the plan the Farnhams are going to work up."

"You needn't tell me," replied Joshua, "that any man can farm it and not have any pasture."

"Some say that there is money saved in cutting the grass instead of letting the stock walk over it and tramp it underfoot. Some say that the stock in the pasture waste more grass than they eat. They say that when the grass is kept gnawed off short, the roots and tops don't grow any, and that when they let the grass grow and mow it, they can feed ten times as many cattle from a field as when they pasture it. But I don't take much stock in sech talk. All I can see is, that if the cattle and horses are kept in a cool stable, the flies, mosquitoes, etc., don't bother them so much, and they ain't so hot as when they are out in the sun."

"I heard the Farnhams have had some grand company come to see them from the city," said Joshua.

"Yes," said the blacksmith, "I was at the depot when an old man and his wife got off the cars, and Mr. and Mrs. Farnham made a great fuss kissing and hugging them before all the folks. They looked like grand people sure enough. The old man was as straight as a stick and looked like a judge, and both he and his wife were dressed up to fits. Some one said they was great people in the city, and that the old man had lots of money. All I know is, that they staid at the Farnhams' well nigh on to a month, went fishing, huntin', picnicin', drivin' or walkin' every day."

"Jim Thompson was a telling me as how the old man who was visiting took great delight in the horses and the cows and the chickens, and how he went out in the garden mornings to hoe a little while before the sun come out hot, and that he and his wife strolled over the meadows, through the lanes, and along the brooks and ditches, tickled almost to death with the wild flowers and the birds and their nests. How they picked berries in the fields and apples in the orchards, and how they slept in hammocks under the shade trees. Queer for city folks, wasn't it?"

"Well, I am going over to the store now, and I'll come back after old Bill in a little while."

#### The Village Store.

With these words Joshua gathered up his kerosene can, and his pail for carrying molasses and wended his way toward the village store. This store was the meeting place of a large number of people on rainy days, or on evenings after the day's work was done. Here matters of vital interest of the country were discussed with eloquence and assurance. Here great stories were told of monstrous day's work done in husking corn or binding wheat; how many acres had been plowed in one day, or how they caught the coon or the woodchuck. Here was related the current gossip, concerning things that had occurred, could, would, or should occur, and concerning delicate subjects that might better have been omitted.

At such gatherings nail kegs often answered the purpose of chairs, and the counters on both sides were filled with young and old men who had gathered to hear what was going on.

The atmosphere was often blue with smoke from pipes and cheap cigars, and the floor about the stove was not altogether free from tobacco spit.

But on the occasion of Joshua's visit, the farmers were too busy in the hay fields to be seen elsewhere even for the purpose of traffic, and the store was deserted, even the proprietor not being present, he having disappeared through the back door which connected his store with his dwelling house. Therefore Joshua set his can and pail upon the counter and waited patiently for the store keeper's return.

In one corner of the store was the postoffice, the mail boxes occupying a space of about five feet square, this being sufficient for such patrons as were willing to pay for private boxes, the majority of the farmers not participating in this luxury.

One side of the store was occupied by candles, cigars, patent medicines, a few drugs, as assortment of hardware and ropes, also sugar, tea, coffee, and other groceries. The opposite side of the store was devoted to dry goods, mostly calicos, sheeting and other items of like character that made a great show, at little cost. In a glass case at one end of the counter were bits of ornamental crockery and fag ends of holiday gifts that had been left over from Christmas, New Year's, and Valentine's days' stocks for twenty years past. Joshua rather enjoys the aromatic odor that saluted his nostrils as he entered this curiously shop. It was in contrast with his surroundings at home. The boxes of cigars, the bottles of long yellow and red sticks of candy, and the boxes of raisins and figs, were particularly attractive to Joshua, who was still youthful enough to enjoy such things, but through frugality he deprived himself.

"Good morning, Josh."

"Mornin' Mr. Burns, fine day."

"Beautiful day. Began hayin' yet?"

"We are going to start the machine to-morrow mornin'. Say, Marier she wanted me to get a gallon of new Orleans molasses, and a gallon of kersine oil." After these things had been measured out, Joshua scratched his head and endeavored to recall the other items which his wife had asked him to purchase.

"Was it pins?" said Mr. Burns.

"No, wasn't pins."

"Was it needles?"

"No, wasn't needles."

"Was it buttons?"

"No," said Joshua, "but it was what she sews the buttons on with. It is black thread; now I have it. And it seems to me, there was something else, but I can't just think what it was."

"Was it tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, or spice?" said the storekeeper.

"No, it wasn't them," replied Joshua.

"By the way, how are them Farnham folks getting along up there on the Wooden farm? I hear great stories about their doings."

"Well, Farnham he is diggin' ditches, tearing down fences, cleanin' up woods, and making roads through them to drive over and to walk through, is straightenin' the brook that used to zigzag through his farm, planted berry fields, young orchards, and vineyards, and making a fool of himself generally."

"Now see here, Joshua, don't you believe it. That man is no fool. Those berry fields and those orchards are going to yield better profits than any farm around here yields to you farmers. The trouble with farmers is that they grow the same crops, and all follow in each other's footsteps like a lot of sheep. There isn't one of you that has any new ideas, any new plans, or any new methods of making money. You all grow corn, potatoes, wheat, its, barley, etc., just as your fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers did before you were born."

"That ain't the way to make money. Men in the city don't all do just alike. Each man is figuring for himself and trying to find some new way, some new enterprise, some new fangled scheme to get ahead of his neighbor. One man in the city will open a lunch room in his store and a place where his customers can lie down and rest, and will offer for sale almost everything that a family will need, so that the purchaser need not go to any other store, but will complete the day's work at this one place. Another merchant will have some other new idea to attract customers. None of these business men are satisfied to do business as their fathers and grandfathers did."

"Farming is a business just as much as selling groceries, dry goods, etc. Business men in the city have to change their plans and their methods year by

(Continued on page 25.)



**Ah, Sweet is Tipperary.**

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring-time of the year,  
When the hawthorn's whiter than the snow,  
When the feather folk assemble and the air is all a-tremble  
With their singing and their winging to and fro;  
When queenly Silve-na-mon puts her verdant vesture on,  
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring;  
When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance—  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!  
—Dennis McCarthy.

**Back to Farm Life with Difficulties.**

The Spokane Orchard Country.—An acquaintance of mine became interested in the Spokane apple country that is being so thoroughly advertised all over the country just now by the large exhibits of fine apples and attractive literature, says "Rural New Yorker." He was to make a modest payment on the land and the rest on instalments. (The company intimated that the proceeds from the fruit would, after a few years, take care of all latter payments.) The orchard company was to take care of the trees, prune, spray, and cultivate them for a small fee per tree. The trees on his land were five years old. He could, if he cared to, grow crops between the trees while they were small. The soil was deep and rich and the outlook was very promising. Here is the result: He raised a fine crop of potatoes—but so did every one else thereabouts, and there was no sale for them, so he lost about \$175. Several acres of cabbage were planted and he got just enough out of it to pay for the labor. Some did not head up, maggots got a good many, and ground squirrels got a lot more. Owing to his inexperience the currant crop was ruined by worms. The work on the fruit trees was left to the company's expert, who did not spray thoroughly, nor often enough, so the apples were wormy and none could be sold. This land is worth, according to the company, about \$400 per acre. It has risen \$60 per acre since he bought, but that is small consolation when a man is going behind in his payments and crops are poor. He is now "hard up against it," as he says. All of his reserve fund has gone for living expenses, and he would gladly sell out his equity and go back to town. Here is a family reduced to complete wreck in two years at farming—and farming isn't to blame, either.

**A Homestead Claim.**—Two young men—both city boys—thought the new homestead lands of western Canada offered the best inducements in farming to young men with no hindering responsibilities. They went west, and after several years of the very hardest kind of work, discouragements and hardships of pioneer life, such as only enthusiasm and youth could endure, they proved their claim and got title to their land. This land cost them practically nothing in actual cash, yet the money they spent to get out there, get their house and other necessary buildings built, stock the farm, get the land in shape to work, and their living expenses while waiting for the land to produce a crop, would have more than bought them a comfortable, well-fenced farm in some long-settled community, with all the conveniences of civilization close at hand. All they have got for their money and labor is a very fertile farm that produces bountiful crops, but in a country of no roads, miles and miles from a market, neighbors a mile apart, doctor forty miles away, etc. A very romantic country to read about, but very prosaic to live in.

**Small Farm Plus Summer Boarders.**—This lone couple of suburbanites, well past the prime of life, sold their little home and invested the money in a small farm, intending to raise chickens, small fruit and take a few select summer boarders to help out. They made the mistake of buying a farm with no buildings on it. By the time they had built a house, a barn and other necessary sheds and coops their capital had shrunk to an alarming extent. There was so much work to do to get the home ready to live in that farm operations were greatly neglected the first year. This couple had some experience with poultry and gardening, too, but of the other branches of farm work they were totally ignorant. For the first few years they depended upon hiring neighbors to do their farm work, but that proved unsatisfactory and unprofitable, so the man determined to learn to do the work himself, and during the latter years he has worked his little ten-acre farm with his one horse, and with a gratifying measure of success, too. Like most others, this couple thought it would be easy to make a living on a farm, but they have learned differently. The boarder feature of the business has helped out to a large ex-

tent, but it is very hard work—too hard for this good old lady to engage in, so as the farm has become more profitable that feature has been discarded. They both work hard still—too hard, for them. The man has told me many times that he works harder now than he ever did in his life before, but his health is better and he has the satisfaction of knowing he is working for himself. The details of their struggle to make a home for themselves in the country and a living from it, would make interesting and instructive reading for many city folk who contemplate moving out to a farm.

**Trees Out of Line.**

Green's Fruit Grower: I would like your opinion with reference to resetting part of an orchard. We planted about 2000 trees this spring and in setting them we got about 800 out of line. The 800 are practically all together in a bunch. The trees are apples, peaches and pears. Would you advise resetting the trees so as to get them all in line? Also if you advise resetting, will you kindly advise when you think the most favorable time?—Allan Cameron, Mich.

C. A. Green's reply: While it is desirable to have the trees in an orchard line up straight in every direction I would not in this instance dig up the trees which were planted last spring and have taken root, with the idea of transplanting them again on the same land in straighter rows. Skill is required in planting a large orchard so that the trees in every direction of the field are in line. This is particularly difficult if the lining out is done with stakes, unless the stakes are set by an experienced engineer. My practice in planting orchards is to mark out the field as for corn, after it has been thoroughly plowed and the earth made very fine. The legs of the corn marker are three and one-half feet apart. Rows can be selected on the lines made with the marker which are to be the proper distance apart for planting the average fruit trees and the plants or vines that may be intended to be planted between the trees, and in this way, if the marking of the land has been carefully done the trees will line up in every direction. This is far the easiest way to fix the location of trees or plants in an orchard. I mark the field both ways the same as for corn. If you have practised this method you will have no trouble in getting your trees in straight lines. As I appreciate the importance of getting an early start with an orchard, and of not losing the benefits of growth of a year, I hesitate about advising you to dig up these trees and transplant them. You will get as much fruit from the orchard as though the trees were correctly lined out. It will not be so easy to plow and cultivate the land as though the trees were in a straight line in each direction. There are few orchards in which the trees are planted absolutely in correct line.

**The Value of an Apple Tree.**

The just appraisal of tree values depends upon so many variable factors, that without knowing the particulars of the individual case it is only possible to give a rough estimate, and such an estimate may be regarded as a sort of base line, from which the true value may depart widely in either direction, says "Rural New Yorker." With this premise, I would consider that a conservative valuation would be \$10 for each apple tree that had reached the self-supporting age, which may fairly be considered to be in about ten years from planting, thus making the yearly increase of value \$1, or \$3 for a three-year-old tree. If this valuation errs, it is on the side of too low a value, and an offer of \$3 apiece would certainly not buy any of my own well grown three-year-olds. It is earnestly to be desired that some method may be found by which the fruit grower may be at least partially compensated for the damage caused by deer, which from an agricultural standpoint are as truly wild and noxious animals as wolves or coyotes, and cause greater injury, for whereas the wolf takes an occasional sheep, a herd of deer will destroy hundreds of trees, each one of which is worth as much as a fleece carrier.

**Revised Proverbs.**

Poets are born, not paid.  
Flour by any other name would cost as much.  
One swallow may not make a summer, but one grasshopper makes many springs.  
A bird on the tree is worth two on the hat.  
Where there's a pill there's a pay.—"Lippincott's."

The man who spends much time in his garden or orchard or field won't have to spend much time in the market when he gets ready to sell.

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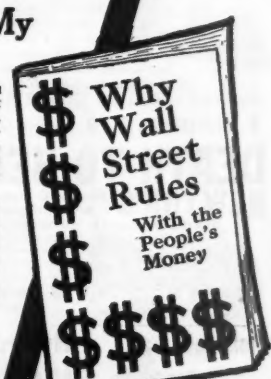
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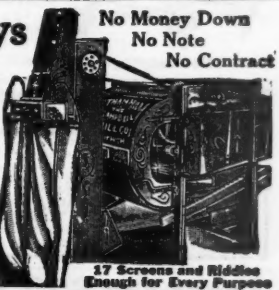
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The United Factories of 814 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a lamp free to one person in each FREE locality to introduce this marvelous, new, incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp. Simply send name and nearest express office.

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## Farming Department

I Long for the Country. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lincoln Rappleye.

I long for the country's air, so pure, All wet with the morning dew. And so I think I'll pack my trunk, And then I'll just "skidoo."

Never a thought of trouble comes, Out in the country there. We're away from the city's awful heat, And away from the sun's hot glare.

And then there are the wonderful sights, That we never can see while here. The country is always glorious; To me, it is never dear.

Out in the country, away from town, There are so many trees. They wabble their leaves up and down, And that starts a lovely breeze.

The great tall tree, we know so well, On which the peanuts grow; And also wooden nutmeg tree, My goodness, what a show!

Just watch the chipmunks making chips, So early in the morn. And listen to the mooley cow, When she blows her horn.

Use of Horse Blankets. The horse is often abused when it comes to the matter of blanketing. A great many people make a mistake in blanketing their horses too soon after they are brought into the stable, says a New York State College of Agriculture bulletin.

In our climate the use of blankets is indispensable. The horse will prove more efficient and will endure much longer if reasonably protected against sudden changes in temperature, the cold rains and the heavy winds to which we are subject.

The usefulness of a horse can be prolonged and his efficiency increased by proper blanketing and grooming. On arriving at the stable very warm and sweating, the horse should not be blanketed until he has ceased to steam, nor should he be left in a draft. If blanketed at once, little opportunity is given for him to dry off, the blanket will become damp and the hair remain so all night. In case the blanket is not used until the animal has ceased to steam, and is somewhat cooled, which he will be in a quarter of an hour, the hair will be dry and smooth the following morning.

As soon as the nights begin to get cool, the blankets should be continued, as an early use will arrest to a marked degree the growth of the hair. This may obviate the necessity of clipping, as the coat of hair is kept short and comparatively thin. In case the horse is clipped and it is well that he should be if the coat of hair is dense and long, he should be covered with an extra heavy blanket or with two blankets for a time.

If the horse is allowed to stand outdoors, either for a short or for a long time, he should be well blanketed. If he is going to stop but a short time the temptation not to blanket the animal is strong. The horse cools off rapidly and may chill, so that it is best to blanket if only for a moment.

Again in the spring when the weather is nice, one is likely to think that no ill will result from leaving the animal unblanketed; and yet he may chill as before. It is best, on stopping the animal, to see that he is well protected at all times.

Nut Trees Profitable. Nut trees are also worthy the attention of all farmers and in many cases they will be found profitable to the grower and easy to get started.

Black walnut, chestnut, hickory and butternut trees are propagated by gathering the nuts in the fall before they have become dry and mixing them with a layer of dirt of a depth so that they will not freeze and planting in April in nicely prepared ground as deep as the diameter of the nut, either where they are to grow or in a row in the garden—in the latter case they should be taken up the first winter and buried beyond the power of the frost.

If one-half of the tap-roots are pruned before setting the young trees, the lateral roots will put forth a more vigorous growth and the trees are more sure to make a good healthy growth.

"Look here," said the lawyer, "I enjoy a ball game as much as anybody. But the next time you get off you mustn't tell me you are going to somebody's funeral. Nobody can have so many grandmothers and aunts and other near relations."

"Our family isn't like the general run," answered the office boy. "Father was a Mormon."—Washington "Star."

## A Horse's Prayer.

"To Thee, My Master, I Offer My Prayer: Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done, provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

"Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat, or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

"Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know, is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

"And finally, O my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable."

## Truth About Abandoned Farms.

After all the talk about "abandoned farms" in New York state, Pennsylvania and New England, would it not surprise the public generally to learn that there never was an abandoned farm in the eastern states? says the New York "Mail." It may be surprising, but, in a broad sense and subject to a few exceptions, it is true. People do not abandon real farms. Perhaps the people who live in a farm house move out of it, and go to the great cities or industrial centers. Perhaps the house is no longer tenanted, but becomes a cattle shed or a hay barn, or something like that. But the farm is always "carried on" just the same. Its hay crop is cut and harvested; its grass is grazed by flocks and herds, and its wood lot is made use of. Some neighbor has taken the old place over, and is getting the best results he can out of it. The process is merely incidental to a readjustment of population. "Abandonment" takes place only in those comparatively rare cases in which some one has attempted to practice agriculture on land which turns out to be worthless for any purpose.

## Horses' Feet Need Rest.

Every farm horse should, if possible, be allowed to go without his shoes at least two or three months every year, is the opinion of "The Horseman." In fact, it is hardly necessary to shoe a horse on the farm unless he is to go on the hard roads or work on the hard soil where he is required to do much heavy pulling. Without shoes a horse's hoof will grow out and regain its natural shape, which is always more or less changed by continuous shoeing.

Many city horses with hoofs bound and cracked and otherwise injured, have been taken to a farm, their shoes pulled off and turned out to pasture and thoroughly cured within six months. In fact the farmers around the large cities used to find in this animal a cheap supply, many of which turned out to be first class horses, showing that all that was needed was rest on Mother Earth without their shoes.

## One Way to Treat Heaves.

A purchaser of a horse with heaves, who bought the animal because he was gentle and suitable for family driving, thought he might handle the horse in such a way the heaves would not seriously injure him. So he let the horse run on grass during the summer and fall, feeding him very little dry feed. During this time the horse showed scarcely any signs of the heaves.

Late in the fall he began feeding some dry feed two or three times each day, but the horse was watered before feeding. The hay was moistened with water and a tablespoonful of oil of tar put into the grain feed twice a day when there were signs of coughing. The horse finally came to show no signs of the heaves, and to-day the farmer's family would not part with the black horse.

Swimming is not the only exercise in which one must keep the mouth shut.

There is always somethin' doin' to make city people sad; If it ain't a sausage famine, why you'll hear the water's bad; When the strikers stop the street cars then the mischief is to pay, And the people have to foot it, gittin' clubbed along the way; And the fever epidemics and the small-pox every year Keep the city people stewin', and I'm glad to live out here.

Oh, it's quiet in the country and there's few uncommon sights, And God's moon and stars up yonder have to do fer electric lights; But with 'taters in the cellar and with wood piled in the shed, When there's hay stacked in the hay-mows for the stock that must be fed; They can have their noisy city, with the sights up there to see, And the kind old quiet country will be good enough for me. —S. E. Kiser, Chicago "Record-Herald."

## Country Cured Hams and Bacon.

Country cured hams and bacon are always a delicacy, but much of the so-called country cured meats come up to the standard. A writer in "Farm World" gives the following process for curing hams and bacon which, treated this way, he says, are far superior to the best article put out by the packers:

As soon as the meat has cooled sufficiently it should be cut and trimmed. I never weighed a piece of meat in order to get the right amount of salt, but cover each piece with a half-inch coat of salt, saltpetre and brown sugar, in the proportion of ten pounds of salt, twenty pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre.

Not all of this will be used the first application; that which is applied first becomes shaken off after two or three days and rubbed in again, using more fresh salt.

If it is not cold enough at any time to crust the salt, the meat will be ready to take out of it in three weeks, but if there is any severe weather it will require about six weeks.

If the salt crusts, apply fresh salt in the proportion given, always keeping the flesh side covered with it.

When taken out of the salt dip each piece in boiling water for half a minute; this will remove the salt and also seal the surface so as to make it almost impervious to insects.

Hang, and smoke with hickory or other green chips, or in the absence of chips use corn-cobs. When it has smoked sufficiently, which should be until it is a rich golden-brown, sew each piece in a sack and paint the outside of the sack with yellow ochre and flour paste, and hang in a cool, dry place—preferably away from the light.

In lieu of the sacks, a box of hay or shelled oats is as good, as this material absorbs all surplus moisture.

As a precaution against insects, I dip the meat in boiling water after smoking and just as it is put away.

I use no borax or other chemical and never have skippers on the meat.

The saltpetre and sugar keep the meat firm, and give it a red color so desirable in hams and breakfast bacon.

## Electricity in Farming.

Farmers have increased the productive power very rapidly by the introduction of new implements and improvements, and now it looks as though the climax of it all has come in the adaptation of electricity to a great many uses on the farm. A writer in "Farm Progress" takes a hopeful view of the possibilities of electricity as applied to farming. He says:

Indeed, I am one of those who believe that when we have learned all that science will make possible about electricity, we will be able to get our supply from nature without having to work it out by any of the tedious methods now in use. If a mere gathering of vapor in the shape of a thunder cloud can develop or collect unlimited force in the shape of lightning, why can we not learn how to collect and use it, too, from the supply that seems to pervade all nature? Far more strange and difficult things have been studied and worked out, and the sum total of intelligence is increasing all the time.

In the meantime, however, every one who has on his farm horse power sufficient to develop a good current, would no doubt find it a paying undertaking to set up a small plant and do a variety of work. In thinly settled regions a small electric plant would make power that can be used for all the purposes that any power is needed for, and would add, enormously to the convenience of living.

Pennsylvania annually grows \$15,000,000 worth of vegetables. The Keystone state ranks second to New York in commercial importance of garden produce in United States.

The small boy now is seeking A straw that's straight and slim, That cider may be leaking From a bung-hole into him,



Care of Winter Vegetables.

Do not store away any unsound or bruised fruits or vegetables, as they will soon decay and cause all those next to them to go the same way.

Bury Irish potatoes on a well-drained spot. Cover with wheat straw about six inches deep, put on four inches of earth, and let this freeze lightly, then cover with six or eight inches of rough, straw, stable manure. As soon as this gets wet and freezes put on six inches more earth and pat it down smooth. This is for potatoes for seed and table use next spring before early potatoes come again. They will keep better than if kept in a cold storage plant.

Place beets, carrots, salsify, turnips and a few parsnips in barrels. First put in two or three inches of garden soil, any mellow earth will do, then a layer of vegetables and so till the barrel is full or all are in. Place the barrel in a moderately warm cellar. A slight freeze will not hurt them.

Turn the cabbage upside down, leaving the roots on, and cover the heads with earth about four inches, leaving the roots sticking out, and they will keep fine in this way.

To Prevent Potatoes Sprouting.

A German publication gives a new method for keeping potatoes from sprouting, which consists in placing them on a layer of coke. Doctor Schiller, of Brunswick, who has published the method, is of the opinion that the improved ventilation by means of coke is not alone responsible for the result, but believes that it is due to the oxidation of the cake, which, however, is a very slow one.

Coke always contains sulphur, and it is very possible that the minute quantities of oxides of carbon and sulphur which result from the oxidation, mixing with the air and penetrating among the potatoes, are sufficient greatly to retard sprouting. Potatoes so treated are said to keep in good condition until the following July.

Less Land and Better Tillage.

The average farmer, with eighty acres, has stimulating dreams of what he might accomplish with 160 acres; and he who has already 160 acres is sure he could "clear" twice as much with 320 acres. But the cold fact probably is that each of them already has

as much land as he can manage to the best advantage—quite probably more—and that in his hands the coveted larger area would not yield proportionately as much as the smaller.

It is believed that a far surer route to prosperity is to apply one's self to getting bigger crops out of the land already owned.

Burning Cornstalks Wasteful.

The old practice of burning cornstalks in the field is still practiced in some localities, and its wastefulness does not seem to be understood. While stalks may have but little value as manure, they have a good deal in the production of humus, and farming on land devoid of humus is a heartbreaking proposition. The cutting and plowing under of the stalks involve no more labor than do the breaking and burning, while the former process saves all their value to the land. Ashes from corn stalks do not make good manure.

Half an ounce of oxalic acid to a pint of salt water makes an excellent solution for cleaning and brightening brass.

Rusting of Wire Fencing.

Chemists assert that the poor weathering qualities of some of the present day wire fencing is due to the excessive amount of manganese in its composition, which produces electrical disturbances among the metals and results in oxidation at certain points where the manganese was not evenly distributed, says "Farm Progress."

The threatened unpopularity of their product should be impressed upon the wire manufacturers, and they should be urged to have their chemists devise methods for overcoming the tendency to destruction without adding appreciably to the cost to the user.

In the meantime fences already built can have their term of service much extended by an annual coat of lead and oil paint, and new fences thoroughly painted will outlast by three times the term of service of those not treated.

True, this adds to the expense, but as the painting is very quickly done, and, as far as the mere wire is concerned, does not consume very much paint, it will be found a matter of economy to give the matter immediate attention.

# Unearth the Hidden Treasures on YOUR Farm!

## Learn How to Sell Your Valuable By-Products and Turn Them Into Cash!



There is nearly as much money in the products you overlook on your farm as there is in all the hogs, cattle, sheep, grain, fruit and poultry you are now selling! These words tell the brief story of the most startling and appalling discovery in all the history of farming.

In factories nothing goes to waste. Every possible waste product becomes a by-product and is sold and turned into money. In thousands of factories the by-products double and treble the profits.

Farmers know what by-products are. Manure is a by-product. So is straw. So is skimmed milk. These are not wasted, because the farmer himself can use them. But on every farm there are scores and scores of other immensely valuable by-products that rot and waste each year—things of no use to the farmer, but for which millions of people in cities stand waiting to pay with CASH.

### How to Sell Well

#### How to Bring Buyers to Time

#### How to Take Advantage of the Market

#### How to Really Get What You Earn

Farm and Fireside is the first paper to help farmers to get better prices for their products. For years Farm and Fireside and other farm papers as well have printed articles on how to increase and improve the yield of the farm. But until now, farm papers have paid but little attention to the business and selling of the farmer's work, which, of course, just as important as raising good crops. The farmers who have big bank accounts and handsome houses are those who know how to sell and how to handle, not only their products but their finances as well. This is the side of farming that Farm and Fireside is going to tell about as no farm paper has ever done before. Farm and Fireside's bureau of free information answers by personal letter all questions its readers ask in regard to marketing methods.

This information and the wonderful facts about Farm By-Products in our great free book are worth many, many times the 50 cents that you pay for your subscription to Farm and Fireside.

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As an additional help to its readers, Farm and Fireside maintains a special staff of expert men to answer any and all questions on farming. You will be invited and expected to consult these men by letter as often as you please. This service is absolutely, entirely free. Any question about farming that you want information on will be answered by letter, at once, by an expert.

Farm and Fireside comes twice a month, giving you 24 big issues a year, each one crammed with practical, useful facts. Its farm articles present sound, meaty, interesting discussions of the newest and best developments in agriculture, prepared by the best authorities the country affords. Its "Fireside" pages are filled with help for the housewife, with the latest fashions, with delightful stories and a wealth of other good things. Farm and Fireside contains none but reliable advertisements, which it guarantees.

A year's subscription—24 big issues—which entitles the subscriber to a FREE copy of the marvelous new book, "FARM BY-PRODUCTS," costs but 50 cents. This is the most generous offer and the biggest bargain ever given. You and your family need "FARM BY-PRODUCTS" and Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper.

## Get YOUR Share of Gold Dollars!

It has recently been proved that millions upon millions of dollars are annually lost simply because farmers have not yet learned the lesson so long ago learned by factories: Avoid waste—turn every ounce of material into cash. In other words, utilize the by-products.

### The Wonderful Discovery

It was Farm and Fireside, the National Farm Paper, which is always investigating farm problems and farm conditions, that discovered this appalling waste on our farms.

Farm and Fireside arranged with forty-one different men, in all parts of the country, to find out all that they could about the various salable things that were going to waste on farms. These forty-one men were all practical farmers or prominent agricultural writers. They were warned, mind you, to find not theories, but facts—actual, practical cases of where farm waste could be turned into good, hard cash.

These men spent months in this search, and they discovered 267 different by-products—267 profitable farm products that most farmers today actually allow to go to waste! The chief of these investigating experts declares: "There are enough neglected products on the average American farm to buy a good automobile!"

These overlooked products, which are known as "By-Products," are present on every farm in such wide varieties as to demand the attention of every man, woman, boy and girl. For by-products are the best profit-payers of all and can easily be made ready for selling.

### The Wonderful Book—"FARM BY-PRODUCTS"

Now, when the editors of Farm and Fireside received the reports of all these different practical men and put all this mass of information together, they realized that here was something of really greater importance than the farmers of America had ever had before. They realized that the farm families who are keen and shrewd enough to grasp these wonderful opportunities could easily and soon be on the road to complete independence and comfort.

So Farm and Fireside has put each and every fact about these 267 by-products into a book—a book called "FARM BY-PRODUCTS," a remarkable book that represents several thousands of dollars outlay and which is bound to do more for the American farmer than any book ever printed!

### Dam Up the Stream of Gold!

This truly amazing book is so complete that as soon as you get it you and your wife and the children can begin at once to dam up the stream of gold which has been running to waste on your farm. "Farm By-Products" tells how to prepare each of these valuable by-products for market, where to sell it, how to get the biggest cash price; in short, how to change "waste" into shining American dollars, just as any smart factory manager would do.

And every member of the family—the boys and girls, too—can play a part and do their share in bringing in these new profits. In fact, it is the women and children who can do even more than the men to rescue this wasted money.

### Only One Way to Get It!

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



#### SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

##### Death of the Flowers.

The melancholy days are passed, the sad-  
dest of the year,  
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and  
meadows brown and sear.  
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the  
autumn leaves lie dead;  
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to  
the rabbit's tread.  
The robin and the wren are flown, and  
from the shrubs the jay,  
And from the wood-top calls the crow  
through all the gloomy day.  
—Bryant.

##### Raspberry Culture.

While it is true that raspberries will  
give a fair return when planted in an  
ordinary place, there is no place like an  
open place for them when the soil is all  
right. Should the ground be heavy work  
in vegetable refuse, decayed leaves for  
instance, or sand, if nothing better of-  
fers. On the other hand, if it be too  
light, trench it deeply and work in  
stable manure with it.

The distance apart is to be regulated  
by the size of the garden somewhat.  
There is rarely anything lost by giving  
ample room. Rows five feet apart and

##### Fruit on Town Lot.

Mr. J. B. Howe tells of his experience  
in the "Fruit Grower and Gardener" as  
follows: Until three years ago this  
coming November we lived in a town  
in Newton county, where we owned  
three lots 50x150. We built the place  
up from unoccupied lots, to a home  
which was styled by those of a neigh-  
boring town, as "the Garden of Eden."  
We owned the place ten years, and in  
that length of time ate of the fruits of  
our own planting.

Apples: Duchess of Oldenburg, Yel-  
low Transparent.

Peaches: Early and late Crosby,  
Champion, Triumph.

Pears: Tree loaded with Kieffers and  
Bartletts.

Plums: Abundance, Bradshaw and  
Moore's Arctic.

Cherries: Several varieties and over  
one dozen varieties of grapes.

Currants: Fay's Prolific and Red  
Cross, and fine blackberries, raspberries  
and strawberries. Our cellar shelves  
groaned with the canned product, and  
we enjoyed fruits in their season, and  
sold quite a quantity at good prices.

We merely mention this to prove  
that it does not take a very long time  
to grow these things. In the pleasure  
one finds in their cultivation time  
passes very swiftly and almost before  
one realizes it the fruit is rewarding  
him for his labor.



The above photograph answers the question about growing small fruit in a peach orchard. Here is a row of Kansas black raspberries grown between each two rows of peach trees. Most people would have planted three or four rows of raspberries in this peach orchard, between each two rows. One row of small fruits between the rows of peach trees is enough. Many fruit growers would not plant even one row, believing that when peach trees come into bearing all the room will be needed for cultivation. In an apple or pear orchard a row of raspberries could be grown between each two rows of trees for nearly ten years, but peach trees grow so much more rapidly the row of raspberries would be likely to be in the way after five years. The currant and gooseberry do better in the partial shade of a young apple orchard than when fully exposed to the sun.

plants three feet apart in the rows, is about the right distance. It is usual to leave some length of cane for the convenience of handling when planting, but before spring these tops should be cut almost to the ground, as it is the young canes which spring up from the ground which bear the fruit the next season, and the old ones, from having been transplanted, would be too weak to fruit to give satisfaction.

As to training in amateur gardens, the plan is either to have a stake to each clump or else to have a stout post at each end of the row, with a strand of wire from one to the other, and fasten the canes to the wire. Some prefer to let the canes support themselves, heading them off when growing to make them stocky, but in small lots it is better to tie them.

When the plants are established, mulch the ground with manure every fall. A moist, rich soil is what raspberries delight in. They do not require much pruning. A third or fourth of the cane will be enough to cut away. After fruiting is over and the new canes are well advanced the old ones may be cut away. It makes no difference whether it be red or black cap raspberries, the treatment is the same.

A well cared for raspberry bed will last for years. Sometimes after the lapse of time the new canes get so far away from their places that a new bed is as well started. The red ones are started from young canes set where required, but black caps are increased from the points of the canes. About mid-summer they are bent over and a peg or stone holds the extreme end to the ground. Soon roots push out in every direction, and in the spring these rooted plants are set in their places in the bed that is to be.

We once read an account of a woman living in a city who had only a small back yard somewhere about the size of a room, but she determined to make the best of it, so she planted a grape vine so that it rested its feet beneath the doorstep and clambered up the wall. She planted a few strawberry vines, and was rewarded by a generous saucerful for each member of the family through the season.

A current bush or two yielded their fruit and there was still room for early vegetables. If that lady could do so much in so little space what vast opportunities open up to those who have acres at their command.

Just a little extra labor, just a little thought and planning and presto, the thing is done, and life and living is changed from a monotonous thing to a joy and pleasure for ourselves and our friends.

##### Pruning Currant Bushes.

We are often asked how currant bushes should be pruned. There are different ways of pruning, the main object being to remove each year a small portion of the old wood, allowing new canes to come forward in their place, to leave sufficient old wood for fruit bearing, and to reduce the number and size of the fruit bearing spurs, so as to get larger fruit, and yet as many pounds of fruit per bush as though all the fruit bearing branches had been allowed to remain. In other words, we prune the currant for the purpose of thinning the fruit, and this is the object secured in pruning the grape. It has become understood of recent years this is an object which can be secured in pruning almost all fruits. I met a large fruit grower yesterday, who said that he cut off nearly one-half the fruit

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
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Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin,  
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**BEST NEW HARDY BERRY.** This is the largest and best of all. Well tested at Green's Fruit Farm. It is a vigorous grower and a great producer. It remains bearing for six weeks. Bright red in color, firm and of high quality. Introduced and for sale only by

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**Jarvis Spraying Compound**

Is the Cheapest and Best. It Has No Superior. Sure Cure for San Jose Scale.

Buy direct from the manufacturer and save money. Spraying Compound ready to mix with water. One gallon of Spraying Compound will make sixteen gallons of Spray.

Terms: in bbl. lots (50 gal.) 30c. per gallon.

We would refer you to J. H. Riley, a Peaco King, or Prof. Jarvis of the Connecticut Agricultural College. They will tell you it is nothing better.

**THE J. T. ROBERTSON CO., BOX W, MANCHESTER, CONN.**

**Apples Wanted** I want to buy in bulk or barrels, some fancy winter apples. State varieties. **L. C. BROWN, LaGrange, Ill.**

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That is more delicious, more nutritious and more refreshing than fresh apple and grape juice. Made from pure honey and water, in any kitchen, at any hour, at one-fourth the usual cost. Easy directions sent by mail, \$1. **C. W. Dayton, Chatsworth, Cal.**

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**\$25 WEEKLY** expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute a map and advertise. See ad. **C. H. EMERY, 'A' P 250, Chicago, Ill.**

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\$3.50 buys an elegantly engraved New Time Mover. American Stem Wind & Stem Set high grade Ruby Jeweled Ladies' or Gents' watch which fully GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS

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**RELIABLE WATCH CO. Dept. 46 CHICAGO**





W. S. Berry and family picking Corsican strawberries. Plants were purchased from a Rochester, N. Y., firm. Mr. Berry states that they are a profitable berry to grow.

spurs of his pear orchard every year in order to thin the fruit.

Current bushes will bear abundantly on rich soil whether they are pruned or not, but by judicious pruning you get much larger fruit, and larger clusters, enabling you to secure a better price, and also reducing the cost of picking nearly one-half, the fruit being massed in a smaller compass on a pruned currant bush, than in one unpruned.

#### Small Fruits in Michigan.

Michigan horticulturists who early in the season despaired of picking anywhere near a full crop of small fruits are now elated far beyond expectation, says "Tribune Farmer." The cherries, which in late years have been among the mainstays of the Grand Traverse region, are not only a good sized crop, but in quality exceed the fruit of other years. One of the peninsula men has just shipped to market a consignment that matches any grade imported from California or elsewhere. There were two varieties, the dark and the light. Some of them were three and a half inches in circumference.

Another grower has shown a sample of some of the finest Windsor cherries ever grown in this section, the average size running over two inches in circumference. The flavor is all right. The fruit grows thick, despite the visitation of frost at an untoward season. The crop of sour cherries also is encouraging, both in the matter of quality and quantity.

One of the cherry men, who also has fine apple orchards, is expecting a harvest of one thousand bushels. His Alexander trees especially are in good condition, and promise much by picking time.

Some of the currant men have done well, the bushes are in good, healthy condition, and the returns in the main have been satisfactory.

No one seems to know at this writing just how the grape crop in the southern end of the lower peninsula is coming out. There will be a great shortage in production, but some of the grapes are fine and will bring big prices.

One grower in the Lawton district, one of the most famous of the state, expects to get four hundred baskets from a four acre field, but he is looking for a good price to make up the loss in quantity.

In the same district last year the output ran up to more than two and a half million baskets. This did not include the big quantity sold to the juice men. This year the growers are expecting 600,000 baskets. The juice men are offering \$40 a ton, while last year they paid only \$20. The basket factories have shut down for the season, with 225,000 baskets on hand.

#### Old Times and Fruits.

Editor Green Fruit Grower: The old Isabella was then as the Concord is to-day—the grape for the million, but the country then being more taken up with wood land, the snow laying on and the seasons more uniform, with frosts not so late in the spring and later in the fall, because of springs nearer the surface, and streams and ponds higher, this old sort scarcely ever failed to mature large crops of one of the best keeping grapes. Our father used to pack them in tea chests, leaving the lead lining in and putting dry leaves or newspapers between the layers and away in a room through which the old wood furnace smoke pipe run, and packed and put away thus, they kept well till in February and March, and how we used to luxuriate on them and the old Rambo, Peck's Pleasant, Yellow Bellflower, Red and Black Gilliflower, Newtown Pippin, and other ap-

ples, and those dried pears that a loving mother's hands saved in the fall, and the apple, pumpkin and mince pies, hickory nuts and butternuts, and then there were the delicious old fashioned blackberry preserves that were the result of our faithfulness in the wild blackberry patches of those days. What peaches, and how easily grown then. Hogs were turned into many orchards to eat the surplus in those days of no railroads, but alas the yellows struck the trees and the black knot the plums, and soon ruined those grand old trees, whose limbs were bent down with their loads of large, delicious plums, and those wild plum trees too, what loads of the scarlet beauties, and how we used, to fill our dinner pails with them as we started off for school.

We remember how we watched for the best fruit and bearing bushes of the wild black raspberries, and as far back as 1852 to 55, stick the tip end of the new growth in the ground in August and September, and transfer the tip roots to our old homestead yard, and in fact our first selling of black caps in Indiana, in about 1856 or 1857 was from these, before the "Doolittle" was known—long before we saw any instructions in papers or books. The Dorchester High Bush and Lawton blackberries were our first venture. Wild blackberries were so common and plenty then that they did not pay in our section, and besides, "brier bushes" were looked upon as a nuisance in the kitchen garden.—P. C. R.

#### Methods of Georgia Growers.

J. H. Hale, of Conn., said that in the months of June and July six thousand cars of peaches, aggregating three millions of crates, were shipped from Georgia. He congratulated the fruit growers of western New York on the interest they had at last begun to show in co-operation, and urged the wider adoption of the principle, "for," said he, "if you do not, when you have a bumper crop you will go to pieces for the lack of market facilities."

In Georgia they began by planting 18,000,000 trees that produced fruit; each man was "going it alone;" many markets were overloaded, while many others were skipped. When they woke up to the fact that they could no longer "go it alone" they determined to organize. Eighty-two per cent. of the Georgia peach crop is now handled by the methods employed, such as inspection of markets, newspaper advertising, etc., and closed by saying:

"In the west and southwest the fruit growers have to co-operate or they cannot live. You can live, but if you co-operate you can do much better than you are doing."

Mr. Hale insisted on a good system of grading and of inspection. "Grade carefully, pack honestly from top to bottom, and pack full," said he. "A satisfied customer comes again."

Mr. Hale answered many questions. The Growers' and Shippers' Exchange already has nearly thirty loading stations in different parts of the local fruit and gardening section, between Niagara county on the west and points east to Williamson and beyond, as well as further into the interior, from which it is now handling peaches, and will later handle apples, grapes, peaches, pears, and other fruits, as well as potatoes, cabbage, etc.

#### Layering Grape Vines.

New grape plants may be secured by bending a new cane or runner to the ground and covering it with soil at a joint or node. Cutting the bark slightly at the node, where it is covered with earth, will more readily induce the formation of roots for a new plant. It is best to fasten the runners to the earth with a forked stick or by driving two sticks into the ground crosswise over the cane. The soil should be moist and reasonably free from weeds and other foreign growth for the roots to grow fast. Next fall or spring this new grapevine plant may be severed from the parent plant and set where wanted.

#### Humus and Small Fruits.

In preparing soil for small fruits the more humus applied to the soil the better will be its moisture holding power. Plow under manure before planting, and work manure into the soil through cultivation during the growing season. Mulching with manure in the winter and working it into the soil about the fruit plants will aid in retaining soil moisture and making a better crop.

Greatness of mind is not shown by admitting small things, but by making small things great under its influence. He who can take no interest in what is small will take false interest in what is great.—Ruskin.

"Some ads are tiny tinkles when they ought to be dynamite explosions."

# DO YOU KNOW THAT

One of the Richest Agricultural and Fruit Sections in the World Today is in the Lower

## PECOS VALLEY IN WESTERN TEXAS

This wonderfully productive land lies just ahead of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. (the Stilwell Road). This trunk line, one of the largest in the United States, is now building daily towards this valley.

### WHAT THESE VIRGIN LANDS CAN PRODUCE

Every crop known to irrigation can be successfully grown on this land, and we give below the valuation of crops raised per acre in this vicinity. Note carefully the yields:



(Note the gap closing. Invest There.)

Alfalfa	.....4 to 8 tons per acre
Broom Corn	.....1 to 2 "
Cane	.....4 to 8 "
Wheat	.....20 to 50 bush.
Oats	.....50 to 100 "
Corn	.....20 to 60 "
Maize	.....50 to 75 "
Kaffir Corn	.....50 to 75 "
Fodder	.....4 to 6 tons
Onions	.....5 to 7 "
Cotton	.....1/2 to 1 1/2 bales
Sugar Beets	.....\$100
Celery	.....\$500
Asparagus	.....\$500
Lettuce	.....\$250

Tomatoes	.....\$200 to \$400 per acre
Sweet Potatoes	.....15,000 to 20,000 lbs. "
Cantaloupes	.....\$300 to \$500 "
Pumpkins & Kershaws	.....\$100 to \$200 "
Irish Potatoes	.....\$75 to \$150 "
Pears	.....\$800 to \$1200 "
Apples and Peaches	.....\$300 to \$600 "
Soft-shell Almonds	.....\$250 to \$500 "
Figs	.....\$300 to \$600 "
Grapes, all varieties	.....\$150 to \$400 "
Radishes	.....\$150 to \$400 "
Cabbage	.....\$300 to \$500 "
Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and all kinds of berries	.....\$250 to \$500 "

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Could we give you better testimonials? Better evidence that this is the greatest land proposition in the United States?

**W. L. ROCKWELL, IRRIGATION MANAGER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
writes F. A. Hornbeck, Land Commissioner:  
Dear Sir: I have lately visited the location of your contemplated irrigation system in Pecos Valley. I feel that you should congratulate yourselves and your engineer for finding such a NATURAL RESERVOIR so closely located to this EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BODY OF LAND. If you were to hunt the length and breadth of the arid West I DOUBT if you COULD FIND so large a tract of land LYING SO NEARLY IDEAL FOR IRRIGATION."

**F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY OF KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS:**  
"The country I looked at especially was the lower Pecos Valley, in Pecos County, now about to be opened up to settlement. It will be made directly tributary to Kansas City by the Orient Railway. The best of the lands here are certainly FAVORABLY SITUATED FOR IRRIGATION. They are being disposed of at prices and on terms attracting purchasers from all parts of the Union. Land-seekers are met on every train."

#### BUYERS NOT ALL TENDERFEET.

Every stranger one meets is talking land, and they are not all tenderfoot from the East, for irrigation territory in other states is furnishing its full quota of WELL-POSTED PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS, ATTRACTED BY THE MILD WINTER CLIMATE, THE ASSURANCE OF ABUNDANT DITCH WATER, THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL, THE EASE WITH WHICH IT CAN BE PUT UNDER CULTIVATION, AND THE PRODIGIOUS ALFALFA, fruit and other crops the more favored parts produce when judiciously treated. As in Kansas, there undoubtedly are presented in some parts of the Texas country POSSIBILITIES and a FUTURE such as few scarcely CONCEIVE OF IN DREAMS."

Pecos Valley Products are already world famous and have won prizes at International Expositions. The company has spent over \$300,000 in building immense reservoirs and canals and other important improvements.

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owner of a Ten-Acre irrigable rich Pecos Valley Farm—the same sort that now sells as high as \$900 per acre in other irrigated districts. Our proposition offers you land at one-tenth of its real value—and you can pay for it on

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Buy Acreage in The Famous Pecos Valley—get in ahead of The Railroad and reap the increased values when the rush starts with the opening of the Stilwell Line.

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**F. A. Hornbeck, Land Commissioner, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, 954 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—**

Please send me, free, a copy of your book, "Pecos Palisades," and other illustrated literature descriptive of your Pecos Valley Land.

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IN THE UP-TO-DATE ORCHARD.

#### Contents of Book.

1. Insecticides: Here we find every kind of a remedy to fight all plant diseases. 2. Injurious Insects: How to detect them, with remedies and preventives. 3. Fungicides for Plant Diseases: This is the chapter for the gardener, orchardist and amateur doctor of all the troubles in fighting all plant enemies. 4. Injuries from Mice, Rabbits, Squirrels and Birds: With preventives and remedies. 5. Lawns, Weeds, and Moss: How to make lawns, control weeds, etc. 6. Waxes and Grafting and for wounds. 7. Cements, Mortars, Paints and Glues. 8. Seed Tables. 9. Planting Tables. 10. Maturities, Yields and Multiplications. 11. Computation Tables. 12. Greenhouse and Window-Garden Work and Estimates. 13. Methods of Keeping and Storing Fruits and Vegetables, Market Dates. 14. Collecting and Preserving Specimens for Cabinet or Exhibitions, Labels, etc. 15. Rules. 16. Postal and Import Regulations. 17. The Weather. 18. Literature. 19. Names, Histories and Classification. 20. Elements, Symbols and Analysis, etc. Prof. Bailey is too well known to say a word about the merits of this book. It will be sent postpaid for two 3-year subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at \$1.00, or we will renew your subscription one year and send you a copy of the book, postpaid, for \$1.00. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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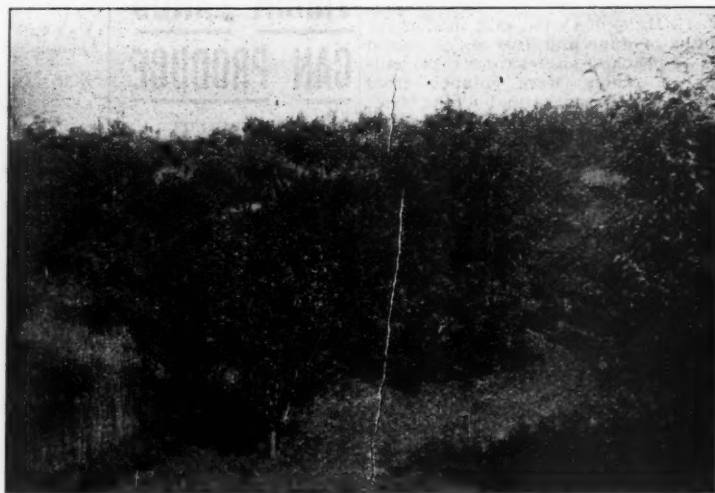
**ROCHESTER RADIATOR COMPANY,**  
10 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

### Apple Growing in the South.

The apple is considered a northern fruit, being extremely hardy and enduring far north. We publish herewith photographs from Mr. H. Hicks, of Georgia, which teach us that apple growing is a success in Georgia as it is in some other sections of the southern states. Apple growing is a great success in Missouri which is quite a little south. Apple trees require naturally strong productive soil. In many parts of the southern states the soil is too light and sandy and does not contain enough natural fertility to warrant the planting of orchards. They succeed with orange orchards on this light sandy soils by the heavy application of commercial fertilizers. It is doubtful whether apple growing could be made profitable where such expensive fertility must be applied to the soil each year.

You would not expect that apple orchards in the southern states would be so enduring as those in the middle states, but one of the photographs on this page represents an orchard planted over one hundred years ago. I do not consider it profitable to allow such an old orchard to encumber the ground except as an illustration to show how long an apple orchard will stand and bear good crops of fruit.

I offer thanks for these two photographs since we seldom get photographs of Georgia apple orchards and have an idea that such thrifty orchards are not common in that locality.



Bird's-eye view of a small part of Straight's apple orchard at Demorest, Ga. This cut does not give the orchard justice as it shows but a small portion of the orchard.

### "Field and Farm" Notes.

Maud Muller on a summer day concluded haying didn't pay so she hung out a sign of tin—"Some Summer Boarders Taken In." They flocked up through the dust and smudge. She made enough to land a judge.

That jelly can be made from fruit juices without adding sugar has been demonstrated by a number of investigators but it is not as clear nor palatable as when sugar is used and it is more costly. The smaller the amount of sugar used the longer the period of boiling required and the darker the color of the product, but the flavor of the fruit is more pronounced.

**Splinters.**—When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, the injury placed over the mouth of the bottle and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear. For a bad splinter in the foot apply a slice of ham fat and change once or twice if necessary.

"Early superstitions have charged the toad with about all the vicious qualities possible for one creature to possess. Some of these traditions, however, are of such a nature as to render the toad an individual to be avoided rather than to be sought and killed. But in spite of his ugliness the little animal is about as harmless as any we can find in our woods and fields, and as a destroyer of insects his value has been established beyond a doubt. Ninety-eight per cent. of the food of the toad consists of animal matter, and of this the greater part is injurious insects."

When red raspberries are grown by the hill system, the training is simple, a pole or stake being driven down into each hill. The canes can be tied or wired to these stakes. A common practice is to set posts from ten to twenty feet apart, according to size and a height of three or four feet from the ground cross-pieces are nailed on the posts. From the ends of the cross-pieces wires are strung with one wire on each side. This is a simple system and it serves to keep the cane within

bounds and thus aid in the cultivation. A friend of ours has a rather unique system. In addition to the posts and cross-pieces two poles and an extra wire are used. One of these poles is nailed from post to post directly above the cross-piece. It serves to separate the old from the new wood, thus greatly facilitating the pruning and harvesting. An extra wire is strung from the top of the posts and directly above this is fastened the second pole. This is placed on the opposite side of the post from the first-named pole and serves as a protection for the canes. Otherwise considerable breakage would take place over the wire and this would destroy much of the ensuing crop and is not profitable business. Note: The object in cutting back raspberry canes about one third of their length is to obviate the necessity of such devices as the above, which would be impossible in field culture.—C. A. Green.

The hay consumed by different animals does not vary greatly from three pounds daily for each hundred pound weight of the animals. The following table is the result of various experiments by different persons and will be useful to farmers who wish to determine by calculation beforehand how their hay will hold out for the winter: Working horses, 3.08 pounds; milk cows, 2.40 pounds; young growing cattle, 3.08 pounds; steers, 2.84 pounds; dry cows, 2.42 pounds; sheep, 3 pounds. All the articles enumerated in this food

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Farmers and Shop Owners, Stop Squealing! A few dollars gets this grand little work engine, complete and ready to run. Corn Separators, Corn Shredders, Grind Mills, Feed Mills, Dynamos, Printing Presses, etc., etc. Gives a lifetime of steady service. All Sizes: 2 to 20 h. p. No cranking! No noise! No gears! Only 5 moving parts. Fine construction. Thousands in use. Guaranteed 5 years. Write for Special Introductory Proposition.

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10 TOOLS IN ONE

Farmers "Ever-Ready" Tool Kit does it. Agents going wild over results. M. Snyder made \$46 in 3 hrs. Joseph Jones took 45 orders in two days. M. D. Finch sold 43 in 9 hrs. Had no experience. You can do it. To show it means a sale. **FREE SAMPLE** to workers. **Foots Mfg. Co., Dept. 705, Dayton, O.**

### FILE LEAKS Get MENDETS

They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or fire. Dry and use only. Fits any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample packet, 10c. Complete pkg. and sizes, 7c. postpaid. Agents wanted. **COLLETS MFG. CO., Box 128, Amsterdam, N. Y.**

### KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c. per roll, any size

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Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota

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New York State Fruit Growers' Association.

A trip was made on Saturday to the field laboratory of the Department of Plant Pathology of the New York State College of Agriculture and its experiments on several adjoining farms, reports "Rural New Yorker." Ninety different experiments are being made to solve as many phases of this one problem, "Lime-Sulphur as a Summer Spray," as possible. In the orchards fairly representative trees in each experiment were plainly identified by large cards bearing a statement of the spray mixture used and the time and number of applications. All cards were hung on the same side of each tree from the lower branches, so there was no difficulty in finding them. As all the trees in the orchard were sprayed with lime-sulphur just as buds were opening for blister mite this was not mentioned on the card. Several men from the department of plant pathology took charge of the visitors and piloted them around among the experiments, each man taking a group of from twenty to thirty, explaining the experiments as they came to them and answering questions. All of the experiments could not be shown, but the most important had been labeled and were numbered. No. 1 compared lime-sulphur with bordeaux on Greenings and Baldwins. Both were effective in controlling scab, and neither gave noticeable foliage injury. The fruit on the bordeaux sprayed trees was badly

acres of land, 165 of it in fruit and 100 acres of this in bearing. He cultivates thoroughly using a cover crop every year, fertilizes well and thins annually unless crop sets very lightly. He is very thorough in spraying, and from all indications these orchards are very profitable. He has just had a gasoline tractor built for farm work, and it attracted much attention. When we saw it they were cultivating a young apple orchard. It looks as if this engine would with a gang of harrows be able to cover all the ground between two rows of trees in from one to two trips. The engine is a forty horse-power water-cooled, and is fitted with a fan to draw the air through the radiator. The power is transmitted to all four wheels and both front and rear axles turn. In turning both axles turn as in a cross-reach wagon, requiring much less space in which to turn around. It seems to work very well, but actual work in the field will probably suggest improvements. Mr. Case makes a specialty of Niagara grapes, and several acres were bagged. Besides the Niagaras he grows some Concord and Wordens, but these are not bagged. In 1907 over 330,000 paper bags were used on the Niagaras. He has in all twenty-one acres of grapes.

Orchard Advice.

In the first place, we shall assume that the fruit has been well grown; that the trees have been pruned so that each limb and branch has room to bear



Apple orchard near Clarksville, Ga., that is over 100 years old and has a fair crop this year. Some of these trees are 40 feet high and over 2 feet through at the butt, and have produced 75 and 100 bushels a year.

russeted and in some instances cracked open, whereas on the fruit on the lime-sulphur sprayed trees the russetting was light. No. 2 compared home-boiled lime-sulphur with the commercial lime-sulphur. No difference was apparent in scab-controlling effectiveness, and the foliage on all the trees was clean and healthy. No. 3 was a comparison of the sediment taken from a heavy commercial mixture thoroughly washed to remove all of the clear solution and then used at a strength of one to fifteen with arsenate of lead added. It compared favorably with the clear lime-sulphur solution in controlling scab. Unsprayed trees left as a check were badly covered with scab on both fruit and foliage, and nearly every apple was wormy. Aside from the worminess it would be hard to find a No. 1 apple on these trees. The next orchard sprayed with lime-sulphur and bordeaux by the owner showed exactly the same results in scab control and bordeaux injury.

Visit to Successful Orchard.

The next orchard visited was the Baldwin orchard of Mr. Case, which is this year bearing its seventh consecutive crop, where the same experiments were repeated with like results and other experiments were shown. In most of the experiments the lime-sulphur was used at a strength of one to thirty, and two pounds of arsenate of lead were added to each fifty gallons. Three applications were made; just before blossoms opened, just after blossoms fell, and the third two weeks later. In experiment No. 6 arsenite of lime was substituted for the arsenate of lead in connection with the lime-sulphur, and the rows sprayed with this could be picked out as far as they could be seen, the foliage was so badly burned. This was the only noticeable case of foliage injury in the orchard. Another experiment comparing lime-sulphur at different strengths seemed to show as good results in controlling scab with a one to forty mixture as with a one to thirty mixture. In check rows that were not sprayed Baldwins showed as much russetting from natural conditions as was found on lime-sulphur treated trees while bordeaux caused as bad russetting as in the other orchards.

President Case's fruit farm was the next thing to be inspected. He has 185

its load without crowding or seriously shading any other loaded branch, the centers open to admit sunlight and a free passage of air; that the tree and fruit have been carefully and thoroughly sprayed for scale, if that pest is present, for codling moth, which is always present, and for the many fungous troubles of fruit and foliage; that the trees have been well fed with a ration calculated to meet their needs—a matter which only experiment in your own orchard will decide; that the question of moisture has been carefully seen to in the orchard by thorough cultivation, where conditions will permit, or by heavy mulching where the ground is too steep for cultivation; and that the fruit has been thinned when trees have set an over-load. This is a practice not generally followed in the east, yet thinning will increase the value of apples fifty per cent., as the past season proved. Thinning not only improves the size, but removes a working place for insects and fungi which operate between closely hanging fruits, says "Fruit Belt."

Shortly before starting to pick, all dropped fruit should be gathered from the ground and removed, partly to save it from trampling by the pickers and partly that the later-falling fruit shall not be mixed with it. Do not pick the apples too early. To my knowledge, thousands of barrels of apples are each year hurried from the trees and into market in a green and immature condition, which interferes with selling at full prices and even affects the keeping quality of the fruit. Apples should hang on the tree until they have attained nearly the full normal color for the variety, and until they can be picked without pulling out stems or breaking off fruit spurs. Good full color adds almost one-half to the market value of an apple. This is not entirely a matter of looks either, for the consumer has learned that the matured apples have a greater content of sugar, and consequently a better flavor, than green ones. Large quantities of western apples have been coming to our markets in boxes, holding a bushel. In most of these boxed shipments each apple is carefully wrapped in paper and placed in the box by hand. Other shippers do not wrap; and still others lay a face only and pour in the rest of the apples.

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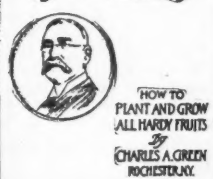
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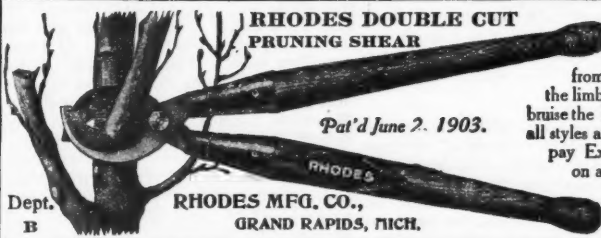


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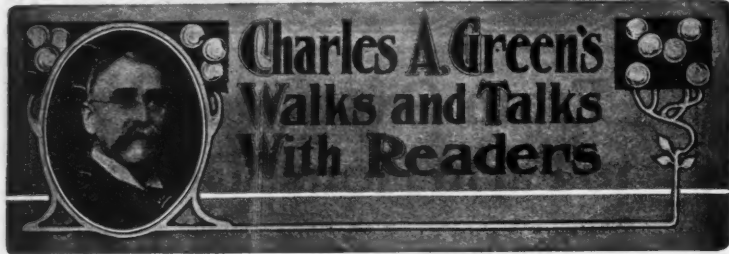
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1910.

Before taking any medicine recommended by friends it is well to consult a physician for there is always a possibility of a mistake in the formula.

Some people laugh at the antics of a drunken man. I cannot laugh at such a sight. To me the sight of a drunkard is painful. When I see such a man I feel much as I do in the presence of a dying creature.

Who has seen God? No one. Moses saw something that he thought was God. He saw a manifestation of God's presence. If God is a spirit, as he must be, he cannot be seen. Some people think they can see God in nature, in the trees, the plants and vines, in the sunshine, in the starlight, in the storm, in the hurricane.

Is knowledge happiness? No, knowledge is more nearly akin to pain, to insanity and death. The man who has the widest knowledge of astronomy does well if he escapes confinement in a lunatic asylum. The thought of the vastness of space, of the magnitude of the millions of stars a thousand times larger than the earth, of the power that controls the movements of those vast heavenly bodies lead to distraction.

Is ignorance bliss? I know of half witted people who seemed to enjoy life better than the average man or woman with intelligent minds. Yes, there is a certain kind of bliss in ignorance. The man who is ignorant or unmindful of danger is in bliss in comparison with the well informed person who is apprehensive of many dangers. But knowledge comes nearer giving bliss than ignorance. The feeling that we have knowledge makes us kin to the Creator.

Can we escape censure? A friend tells me that he has led a life of sobriety, he has never been intoxicated, he has led a life of rectitude, he has caused no scandal. Through enterprise, economy and industry he has built up honestly a fortune, he has cared well for his family, he has been a good provider. He has conserved his health and that of his family. He has been a good citizen and a faithful church man, and yet he is criticised, for some seemingly trivial shortcomings. How searching then must be the eyes of critical men and women.

The holidays are coming, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. It is well for the world that there is a Thanksgiving Day and a Christmas time every year. Many divided families and friends have been united by the spirit of Thanksgiving Day and of Christmas. Many old feuds and disagreements, many wranglings have been overlooked and many injuries have been forgiven. This is the spirit of these sacred holidays.

Apples Wasted.—Every autumn millions of dollars worth of fruit of various kinds, principally apples, fall from the trees and are allowed to rot on the ground. This vast waste should be avoided. The fruit should be sold to the evaporator, made into cider or vinegar, or made available in other ways. The last and least that can be done if all other resources fail in preventing this waste is to gather the fallen fruit and when it is ripe feed it to cows, horses, pigs and sheep in its raw state. Green apples are not good for feeding stock but when the apples are ripe they are nourishing and wholesome.

Marvelous Resources of New York State.—While New York city is next to London, the largest city in the world, over 6000 deer and 100 bear are killed in this state each hunting season. The value of the game is \$750,000 a year. The value of the fish product of the state is \$40,000,000 and of shell fish \$12,000,000. Within eight hours' ride of New York city are the Adirondack mountains containing 7,680,000 acres. Within an hour's ride of New York are the Catskill mountains containing 576,000 acres. In the state are twelve large rivers and possibly a thousand lakes.

Preparing the Ground.—Late fall is a good time to prepare a field for planting next spring. The land can be covered with manure and afterwards plowed. When plowed again in the spring the manure will be thoroughly mixed with the soil and the soil should be in fine condition for planting. In doing this fall plowing see that the land is ridged so that the water will flow off.

Walk into the woods in autumn. The timber lands are always interesting, particularly in October and November. Sit down on a fallen log and see the beautiful carpet of many colored leaves spread around you. Notice the lonely wood-pecker searching every crevice of the bark of the tree for insects. Hear the chirp of the chipmunk and the chatter of the red squirrel. Possibly you may hear the fluttering wings of the partridge as he flutters away into the lowlands. There are three seasons for visiting the woods, first in spring, second in autumn, third in winter after the first heavy snow storm.

All delays are dangerous, but particularly delays in planting vines, shrubs and trees. Late last spring a dear friend lamented the fact that it was too late to set out flowering shrubs about the porch of his new home. Unknown to this friend I hastily gathered together rose bushes, snowballs, deutzias, mock orange, hydrangeas, spiraeas and lilacs and with my own hands prepared a bed and did the planting. The rose bushes and some of the plants blossomed last summer. At the beginning of autumn my friend died. Many times he expressed his pleasure in the growth of the shrubs.

Too Deep Cultivation.—Many plantations of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and other small fruits are seriously injured by deep cultivation; not only with the horse cultivator but sometimes with the hoe. Small fruit plants are not deep rooted like trees. The fine roots of strawberries and other plants are very near the surface of the ground, particularly in the fall, therefore to hoe deeply among strawberry plants in the fall results in serious injury. It is seldom that plowing can be recommended in plantations of the currant, gooseberry and raspberry. Even the cultivator can be run so deep in these plantations as to sever many roots and thus do injury.

When to Pick Pears.—No pear should be left on the tree until it becomes soft. Pick the pears as soon as they are well colored and are of full size while they are yet firm though they may look green. You can test the matter by lifting a pear gently. If then it detaches easily from the stem without breaking the stem indications are there that it is ripe enough to pick for market. Whereas apples and peaches are of better quality when ripened fully on the trees pears are of better quality when picked before fully ripe, but on the other hand they should not be picked when immature or not fully grown. In this state we usually pick Duchess pears in October. Often the Kieffer may remain on the trees a little longer. The time for picking varies in different seasons.

Blasting the Soil.—The placing of a dynamite cartridge in the subsoil at each place where an orchard tree is to be planted and exploded, is not a new idea. I would not advise such a course except in cases where the subsoil is almost like rock, being very hard and not allowing the water to escape. Our friend Hale practised this blasting method of planting in one of his Connecticut orchards. There are those who have attempted to blast the entire subsoil but this has been found too expensive. Where there is a lack of drainage owing to the hard substance beneath the soil I would advise drilling a hole as far down in the subsoil as possible and discharging the dynamite there hoping thus to produce better drainage. Caution—Get an expert to handle and discharge the explosive.

October Strawberries.—Mr. J. C. Barth came into Rochester September 10th with a bushel crate of beautiful strawberries. He sold them at 12c a pint. It is not unusual for certain varieties of strawberries to bear a second crop in late summer or fall. The Captain Jack and James Vick strawberries have this faculty more pronounced than others. Possibly it was a mistake in allowing these two valuable varieties to become practically extinct, as in addition to their bearing a second crop of fruit they were very hardy and prolific varieties. The question is often asked "Is there an ever-bearing variety of strawberry that produces fruit in paying quantities?" There are several everbearing varieties which are claimed to be quite productive but I am not familiar enough with these varieties to recommend them. As a rule everbearing raspberries or everbearing strawberries are freaks which are not profitable for the average fruit grower.

The Joy of Life.—Everybody wants to lead a joyful life, but we are apt to be deceived as to where such a life can be found and of what it consists. A dissipated youth visiting the city of New York and desiring to see the sights of the great city may find himself at midnight in a gilded room filled with dancing women and drinking men. He may hear shouts of laughter on every side and evidence of the greatest gaiety. This young man may decide that here is the joy of life, but the wise man knows that this is a mistake. If you would find a truly joyous life go to a quiet Christian home in the country. You may find there an affectionate husband and wife striving with industry and frugality to pay for their little farm surrounded by a healthy family of children. They have neighbors, good and true. They love nature. They are helpfully interested in the nearby school and church. They sleep, live and die well.

Buying Orchards.—A reliable friend told me yesterday of the purchase of a small farm all of the land of which was covered by apple trees. The purchaser paid for the entire farm in two years from the sale of the apples from the orchard. This friend told of another man who purchased forty acres of apple orchard, paying \$10,000. He has since been offered \$17,000 for this forty acres. He has sold enough apples from this forty acre orchard to pay for it in one year. That is one year's crop of apples from his orchard has amounted to \$10,000. All this occurred at Walworth, near Rochester, N. Y., which indicates that all of the profitable apple orchards are not located in the west. It may be doubted if there is any part of this country better adapted to fruit growing than western New York, and I say this with due respect for the marvelous achievements of our western friends who accomplish such great things in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Missouri, California, British Columbia and elsewhere.

Sacrifice.—There are many people, especially among the young, who do not realize that nearly all of the success in securing the desirable things of life comes through sacrifice. Young people are apt to conclude that business success, professional success, artistic success come through good luck. This is a mistake. The man who succeeds in business, sacrifices himself in his youth by refraining from wasting his time, his money, and from forming bad habits. The result is a fortune in later years. I know of a young artist who is notably successful, her paintings being in demand over a large part of the world. While this lady has marvelous talent she could not succeed as she has done without incessant labor. It is the same with the accomplished musician. Both painter and musician must keep everlastingly at work in order to attain distinction. The church man in order to attain high ideals must sacrifice himself in many ways. Without sacrifice his profession of sanctity would be mockery. The law of sacrifice runs all through nature's laws. Plants, vines, trees, every living creature, is born to perish. Through the death of the individual new life and vigor are given to the new generation, to the babe that is born to-day.

Buying a Home.—We often hear men say that they are about to buy a home. Figuratively speaking a home cannot be purchased. You can purchase a house or a farm and still not have a home. The house will not be a home until it is the abode of love, of human affection. There are many palaces on millionaire row in New York city, elegantly furnished and equipped with an army of servants, which are not homes, because

love does not abide there. I recently visited an elegant house in this city with five acres of land attached, bought by a friend thirty years ago, for \$40,000. The owner, Jas. Cunningham, the largest coach manufacturer in the world, an affectionate Irishman, made this place a home with his loved wife, sons and daughters. Coachman Jim, who had long been in the family, helped to make this a home as did the affectionate dog and cat and even the horses which carried them about on their drives. Yesterday when I visited this house I found it the most dreary and desolate of houses. The former owner and his wife were dead and his family were scattered widely. No one was living in the damp and disordered apartments. When you think of home building you need not overlook the house or the beauty of the grounds nor the trees and vines, but remember that this place cannot be a home in the absence of affection between its members.

Saving Coal Bills.—There are few people who realize that moist air makes us feel much warmer than dry air. The fact is made plain in the rooms of Turkish baths. One room there contains dry air. On entering this room I do not feel the heat oppressive. But if I go into the adjoining room the air of which is made moist by the introduction of steam, I feel exceedingly hot although the temperature may not be so high by ten or twenty degrees in the dry room. Here is an illustration of one way to save coal bills. All we have to do is to introduce a little steam or moisture into our rooms during the winter months. If the air of the rooms of our houses is moist they will seem warm, though the thermometer marks only sixty degrees of heat, whereas if the air is dry we may be chilly in the room when the thermometer is 70. Here is an opportunity for someone to invent an attachment which furnishes our stoves or furnaces by which a little steam is allowed to escape into each room of the dwelling. The kitchen is furnished with steam from the tea kettle. If nothing better can be thought of, have a steaming tea kettle in every room of the house. If you make use of this suggestion you may save from \$20 to \$50 in your coal bill the coming winter. There are many suggestions similar to this given in Green's Fruit Grower which are worth many times the subscription price of this magazine.

Thankfulness.—Few of us are as thankful as we should be. I can imagine a father and mother, after a hard day's work, seated at the supper table with the large family of boys and girls, all somewhat dissatisfied with life. They see wealthy people rolling by in automobiles, gaily dressed, apparently having more money than they need while this poor family are obliged to work hard for what they get and cannot afford many luxuries for the table or elsewhere. But here is my thought. Every member of the family is in good health. The family should thank God for this. Supposing one of that family group was stricken with cancer, with consumption or pneumonia and was gradually but surely sinking to the grave. Then indeed the family might feel depressed. There are in this world many people worth millions who would be glad to give every dollar of their wealth to be transformed into this healthy family enjoying a good appetite at the evening meal. But this family have many other things to be thankful for. They are living in the best country in the world, where we have free education, better wages are being paid than in any other country, where the government gives greater protection and taxes are lower than with other nations, where there is no oppression, where there is religious freedom, where there are many holidays, and where there is plenty of land for whoever may buy.

Why does one apple or pear or peach rot sooner than another, or ripen sooner than another? Why do not the top layer of apples in the barrels, which are bruised by pressing in the top, begin to rot sooner than those placed farther down that are not bruised?

C. A. Green's reply: The earliest apple and pear to ripen is usually attacked by an insect which is at work at its core. Certain specimens of fruit ripen sooner than others owing to the fact that the position on the tree was on the warm sunny side where there were no leaves to protect the fruit. Apples in the middle of a box or barrel are liable to ripen sooner than those on the outside layers owing to there being a little more heat there. The pressure caused by pressing in the head of an apple barrel causes a cork like bruise which does not tend to decay as does the falling of an apple upon a stone.



## Conditions in the Virginia Apple Belt.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Myron T. Bly, Rochester, N. Y.

The third week of September found me among the red apple orchards of the Shenandoah valley. My longest stop was at Waynesboro, Va. Men, women and children talked apples and ate apples there. Cooked in various appetizing ways, they were served at my hotel three times a day. The bustling town, nestling at the feet of the impending peaks of the Blue Ridge, was alive with buyers. They came from the northern and middle west until the hotel hallways held cots, and the liverymen were hard pressed to furnish the wanted rigs to carry the buyers around.

The crop has been customarily bought and sold on the trees. The buyer took the orchard. It relieved the grower of caring for a gang of pickers and packers. Growers usually reaped just about what they had sowed. The well cared for orchards brought two dollars per barrel on the trees. The ill kept orchard were the last to be sold, at from one dollar to one dollar and a half.

To better illustrate the state of the art of apple growing in this district I will refer to a typical orchard. In general features of size and productiveness it is a type of many orchards throughout the valley, yet it has marked peculiarities. The orchard selected for illustrative purposes is "Rose Cliff" orchard, about ten minutes walk out of Waynesboro. It contains about ninety acres. Only a part of the orchard is in full bearing, but the crop which was being harvested was estimated at ten thousand barrels. Last year's crop was also large. The location and soil survey of this orchard contradicted all the theories I had heard or read about southern apple growing. I had been told that orchards on low lands would surely be "cloudy." I had been assured that only the prevailing lime stone soils of the uplands would be suitable for orcharding. But here was an orchard partially on the clayey, semi alluvial bottom lands, along the Shenandoah river, partially on a bordering shaly ridge. The present productive portion of the orchard is mainly composed of York Imperials, planted on the alluvial lands. Some of these trees are said to be the largest of that variety in existence. For the last few years, these large trees have borne annual crops of from twenty to twenty-five barrels per tree. The fruit is perfect and fairly well colored. I would not have believed that such soil and location could be made to produce such high color, if I had not seen it. The section of the orchard on the ridge was composed of five year old grafts on two year old stocks, yet the trees bore all they should be allowed to carry. At the base of the ridge, where the upland sloped into the bottom, there were top grafted Lowry apples. As grown in this orchard, the Lowry is a wonderful apple. It has a beautiful color and a bouquet and flavor of its own. While it is a long keeper it is good to eat most any time.

## This Tells the Story.

The whole orchard was an illustration of good husbandry. The only bad spots were where the strength of the wood had been underestimated and the trees rent by over weight of fruit. The auxiliary equipment of the orchard is an interesting feature. Following the custom of the large Virginia orchardists, a cooper shop is located in the midst of the orchard. A cider mill makes a profit out of the drops. The storage and packing house is worth while to every apple grower who wants his own efficient dry storage. This is a three story concrete structure, built against a steep hill side. In this way a grade entrance is obtained to the third floor at the rear of the building and a grade entrance to the second floor at one side. The grade entrance to the first floor is at the front. A feature of the building is the insulated concrete roof. After the rafters were in place, they were ceiled on the underside with Georgia pine flooring. The spaces between the rafters were then filled with crushed cinders from a foundry. The roof boards were then put on and over them was laid a covering of building paper. Metal lath was laid on the paper and the whole then received a coating of Portland cement mortar, water proof strong. The result was an air tight, fire proof roof and a fire proof storage house, where apples, as they are grown and handled here, keep well until toward spring.

Box packing was in progress on the third floor. An automatic, mechanical grader, operated by hand power, made four sizes. All the Lowrys were being boxed for the fancy holiday trade. Every box was expected to bring not less than three dollars. Some of the fancy Yorks were also being boxed. None of the crop of this orchard is

placed upon the domestic market until the holiday trade opens. At the time of my visit several consignments of fancy Yorks had gone on to Europe. They were expected to net from five to seven dollars per barrel. The owner, Mr. Craig, was his own consignor. Last year he kept much of his crop in storage and succeeded in getting not less than five dollars for every barrel. It is his habit not to sell until he gets that figure.

It is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that apple growing in the manner illustrated is profitable—especially when one considers the low cost of living and consequent low cost of labor prevailing there. I know of no manufacturing or mercantile business equal to it. But I sincerely trust that no inexperienced person will try to reproduce such an orchard. Only the man who looks upon fruit growing as one of the learned professions of these new days, and prepares himself accordingly, stands good chances of success.

**Peach Troubles.**—Chas. A. Green: First, I have an orchard of peach trees three years old and among them are a dozen or more trees that are affected with some new disease. The trees looking green and healthy will commence to show black gum spots on the trunk near the ground which will travel all over the trunk and limbs and kill the tree. In cutting off the gum I find a fine black seam running perpendicular on the wood and on cutting in find a large black spot in the wood as if the work of a worm, but I have never found any worm. If you can tell what this trouble is by this description I wish you would do so and give me advice as to what to do with the trees that are affected. I have pulled and burned some trees and the better ones I scraped the bark and dug out where the gum showed, which seemed to help them as the foliage is green and have peaches on but am afraid the trouble is spreading. Second, as I expect to order some peach trees of you next spring, which in your opinion is the better variety for market, Champion or Carman, and in what way does the one outpoint the other? Also do either crack in wet weather? I picked fine peaches this year from three year trees that I bought for Carmans, commenced August 11th, and none showed any

signs of forcing although the weather was very dry. They sold for \$1.50 per basket, which shows that this is a good time to have nice peaches for sale, but think I have read in your paper that the Champion is a better peach. Let me know if it is as large as Carman and as early and if a free stone.

Third, could you tell me the best three or four varieties of Japan plums? I mean by "best" varieties that will not overload, are sure croppers and of good size? I bought 200 trees this spring, about ten varieties, but I can't wait to see which are the best. I also lost about forty of the largest trees on account of the dry season, the trees were fine ones but think I will get mediums next spring as they seem to start better. Fourth, which is the best variety of peach for orchard, Fitzgerald or Crosby? Thanking you for a personal answer I enclose stamps for same.—Chas. F. Slater, N. J.

Reply: Mr. Chas. F. Slater—I have had no experience with the trouble you are having with your peach trees. Please write your experimental station located at New Brunswick, N. J. It does not seem to be peach curl, which causes the leaves to curl and fall, nor does it seem to be that great enemy of the peach, the peach grub, but possibly it is the grub. Examine your trees and if you find grubs in the roots or near the base of the tree remove them quick.

Burbank, Abundance and Red June are three good Japan plums. If I were asked to name the one great orchard peach I should mention Elberta, Fitzgerald is good but not very large. Crosby is noted for its hardness of bud and for good quality, but it is lacking in size and appearance.

## Advantages of an Attractive Package.

The consuming public is willing to pay for the package that appeals to the eye as well as the taste; in fact, more especially that package which does appeal to the eye, as all purchasers judge the package by the fruit which is displayed on the top or face whether it be of the barrel, box or basket, says "Southern Fruit Grower." You, as a buyer, will always select the best looking and most attractive package and under these conditions it is not to the interest of all growers or shippers to place their fruit upon the market in the best possible condition? Apples, when being packed, should

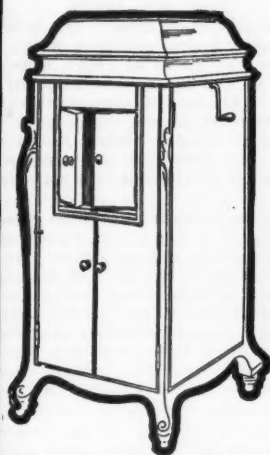
not be allowed to come in contact with the wooden head of the barrel. This promotes rot and spoils the general appearance of the barrel when it is opened. You should plate your fruit on either a paper cap or what is termed a corrugated cap. This cap being soft and pliable will prevent the fruit from coming in contact with the wooden head and at the same time overcome any bruising or stem punctures.

Pears or apples when packed in boxes should be wrapped, as wrapping helps to preserve the fruit and at the same time adds to the appearance of the package. To prevent the fruit from coming in contact with the rough wood of the box I would suggest lining the sides, top and bottom with corrugated board. This prevents bruising. If you wish to make your package more attractive use a lace paper which is cut in such a way that when the box is opened the lace covers the face of the box. You can use a lithographed label on the end of the box, printed with your brand, name and address.

**Buying Apples.**—I have a chance to buy a quantity of apples quite reasonable and if the market here should be good this winter I could make some money on them. As the condition of the apple crop in New York state influences our market here and as I know that you could give me the condition of the New York apple crop this year I thought I would ask you to kindly send me advice.—Wm. H. Shonk.

C. A. Green's reply: The outlook for apples encourages us to believe that prices are advancing and that if you can buy apples at a low price there is an opportunity to make money out of them, that is provided you know how to store, ship and pack them. I hesitate to advise a novice to buy apples to make money on them. I knew once of a young man who lost his entire crop of apples by shipping them in barrels that were not filled tightly. The apples rattled and arrived in such poor condition that they could not be sold for enough to pay freight charges. Apples must be packed firm for shipment and must be carefully graded. It requires experience to handle apples and make money on them.

Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.—Prov. iii:27.



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Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

#### All Through the Year.

Just to be tender; just to be true;  
Just to be glad the whole day through;  
Just to be merciful; just to be mild;  
Just to be trustful as a child;  
Just to be gentle, and kind and sweet;  
Just to be helpful, with willing feet;  
Just to be cheery when things go wrong;  
Just to drive sadness away with a song,  
Whether the hour is dark or bright;  
Just to be loyal to God and right;  
Just to believe that God knows best;  
Just in His promise ever to rest;  
Just to let love be our daily key—  
This is God's will for you and for me.  
—Epworth Herald.

#### The "Weaker Sex."

The United States government, in a recent test of the calories of heat energy, expended by men and women, respectively, demonstrated that the average American woman who does her own housework and cares for a growing family is little, if any, inferior as a working machine to the ordinary male citizen, says the Philadelphia "North American."

A man, at what is defined as moderate exercise, expends 290 calories per hour; a woman, when she does her sweeping, uses up 300 calories. When she tosses flapjacks she is working at the rate of 355 calories per hour and the expenditure of 450 calories hourly is considered severe exercise for a man.

Taking another extreme of the sex under conditions in this country, the records of the Indian fighting on the plains of only a generation ago, when the Redskin was still strong enough to fight, include countless narratives of pursuits in which the Indian made marches that left the soldiers exhausted, while the women of the fugitives went right along with the braves, all the while doing more than their share of the burden bearing.

There was one pursuit of Apaches in the southwest, which persisted for months, the Indians with their women always keeping out of range of the troops, until the band was worn down with starvation. Then, one day, the pursuers came upon the tracks of a single laggard, evidently a woman.

Those relentless, experienced Indian trappers rejoiced; for if the women were beginning to break down under the killing pace of the flight the end was near. But a little while made it clear that the squaw had halted because the fleeing band was destined to have a new mem-

ber. She had, almost at once, taken her newly born infant in her arms and followed her companions. When the Apaches were finally captured, mother and child were in the party, alive and well.

Then again the English suffragette has demonstrated that woman will stand more than man, going for days without change of clothes and without eating until they are forced to take food while confined in a strait jacket.

#### Man's Ideal Woman.

What a man wants in a woman is somewhat as follows:

She must be a dream of beauty that will make Maxine Elliott faint and Cavalieri fade away, says "Rehoboth Sunday Herald."

She must be an angel with the smile of a seraph and a great mass of magnificent hair, and all her own natural.

She must possess a perfect temper and never raise her voice save in song.

She must be a good cook and always ready to do same.

She must be a splendid housekeeper and not require any servants.

She must love children and be able to care for them and raise them by hand.

She must be a fine musician and have a mind stored with all the intellectual wealth of the ages, but must never get the idea that hubby hasn't the superior intellect and doesn't know it all.

She must dress in the latest fashion, but must spend no money on same.

She must be interesting, elusive, gay, of a deep religious nature, lively, modest, retiring, self-sacrificing, brilliant, fascinating, but a lover of home and fireside, preferring the society of her husband to anything else on earth, but not worrying when she doesn't get any of it.

That is all that most men require.

#### Golden Rules for Nursery.

From the first day of the baby's life be regular in everything you do for him.

Give the baby a tub bath every morning; temperature of the water should be 98 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Give the baby a sponge bath every day between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and put on fresh night clothing.

Have plenty of fresh air in the nursery, but keep the baby out of drafts.

Keep the temperature of the nursery in the daytime at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. At night it may fall as low as 50 degrees.

Give the baby one-half to one ounce of boiled water, lukewarm, three or four times daily between meals.

The member of the family who cultivates the habit of remaining silent when there is real or imaginary provocation for "saying things" has an advantage. Silence has two advantages; it gives a certain amount of temperamental strength to the one who does not speak, and no one's feelings are hurt. The quiet, self-contained woman is the type that most people appreciate and respect. There is another advantage in silence. There is no greater mistake than to discuss wrongs and grievances, real or imaginary, in family life or as an individual, especially at the table. A certain amount of talk is necessary, but when a thing is once settled it is better to let the subject drop. The place to cultivate virtues is not in the community of the outside world; it is right in the home circle.

#### Protecting Rose Bushes.

A good way to protect a bed of tender rose bushes is to bend them carefully down to the ground, hold them in position with stakes and then cover with leaves, straw or earth. On my own rose bed I follow this plan, using a heavy layer of leaves held in place by a wide strip of wire chicken netting laid on the bed and securely staked at the edges.

Wonderous is the strength of cheerfulness.—Thomas Carlyle.

#### Half a Dozen Dainty Puddings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elma Iona Locke.

**Angel's Food.**—Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in one quart of milk; beat together the yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, and the juice of one lemon; add this to the gelatine and milk, and let it just come to a boil; flavor with vanilla. When nearly cold, stir in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Pour into molds and set away to harden.

**Whipped Cream Pudding.**—Dissolve one package of gelatine in three-fourths of a cupful of boiling water. To one pint of whipped cream add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and beat until stiff, add the dissolved and cooled gelatine, then add chopped walnuts and Malaga grapes cut in half, mix well together, and set aside to stiffen. Other fruit cut fine may be used instead of the grapes.

**Tutti-Frutti Pudding.**—Soak one-half box of gelatine in one cupful of cold water for an hour, then add one cupful of boiling water, and stir until dissolved. Add the juice of two lemons, and one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar. Let stand until cold and nearly thick, then stir in half a banana cut across in thin slices, four figs, six dates, and one orange, all cut in small pieces, and twenty almonds, blanched and chopped. This pudding may be made the day before it is wanted. Serve with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

**Chocolate Pudding.**—Add two tablespoonfuls of boiling water to two ounces of chocolate and let it melt over the fire, then add one quart of milk (half cream, if possible), and sugar to taste, add a pinch of salt and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Lastly stir in the well beaten yolks of eight eggs, and bake until set. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with a little sugar and delicately flavored with vanilla, and return to the oven to brown slightly. Serve cold.

**Golden Rice Pudding.**—To one cupful of boiled rice add the yolks of four eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Mix all together and bake for twenty minutes. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and one teaspoonful of vanilla, spread this on the golden pudding and set in the oven to color a delicate brown.

**Cracker Pudding.**—Soak four crackers in one quart of milk, add the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Flavor to taste, and bake like a custard. When done, spread with jelly, preserve, or any fruit desired, add a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with a little sugar, brown slightly, and serve cold.

#### "Shopping by Mail."

For many years shopping by mail has been greatly in favor and if done with reliable concerns is very satisfactory. It saves the time and expense of going to the city and merchandising can be done by this method at a much lower cost than in any other way.

The large department stores both in New York and Chicago are sending their large descriptive catalogues showing the latest styles of garments and materials. They also send samples of cloth and other materials for selection, and in many cases make shipments by express or mail all charges prepaid to your door. This method of trading is of greatest convenience to persons living in the country and, if done with reliable well known establishments, it is found to be very satisfactory in every particular. It is very evident that trading in this way is on the increase. The express companies have a department through which orders and money can be sent, purchases made by this department and goods are delivered the person sending the order. The parcels post will be of still greater convenience to this method of trading and it is sure to come.

#### Domestic Economy.

That is the indictment—that domestic economy, at any rate in the larder and the kitchen, has become almost a lost art in America—and to it we fear there must be widely entered a plea of guilty, says New York "Tribune." We should not say that the art was never known and practiced here because a generation or two ago the American housewife possessed and we believe deserved a reputation for much efficiency and some degree of thrift. But times have changed. The same tendency which has led so many young men away from farms to overcrowded professions or underpaid mercantile employment has led young women to shun the occupations of the home and particularly of the kitchen, in favor of work in factories, shops or offices.



**Fast Brown that is Fast**  
Brown calico dress-goods are perfectly practical for wash-dresses if you use

#### Simpson-Eddystone

**Fast Hazel Brown Prints**  
—fast to soap, light and perspiration. Because of their superior quality of cloth and color, and their many beautiful designs, Simpson-Eddystone Prints have been the standard for over 65 years.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

#### HOW WE GIVE THIS ROCKER WITHOUT COST

Is fully explained in our big catalog showing 1500 other useful articles given with orders for our Soaps, Extracts, Grocery Sundries, Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Toilet Articles, Food Products, etc.

#### Direct From Factory

To family. A postal card brings it and a sample cake of soap, for test. Tells how the housewife can furnish her home throughout without cost. Write NOW. Don't delay.

Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. A44, Chicago

#### WORK AT HOME

Weaving Rugs and Carpet NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED

**\$4 a Day**  
Easily Made

We start men and women in a profitable business on a small investment. Write quick for prices and Loom Book. REED MFG. CO. Box 1 Springfield, Ill.

#### A FLOOD OF LIGHT

FROM KEROSENE (Coal Oil)  
Burning common kerosene the ALADIN LAMP generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasolene or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and durable. AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY. It revolutionizes lighting everywhere. Needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. Sell itself. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Ask our nearest office how you can get a lamp free or apply for Agency Proposition. THE ALADIN LAMP CO., of America, Dept. 38 Chicago, Portland, Ore.; Waterbury, Conn.; Winnipeg, Montreal, Canada.

#### SUGAR Fine lb. 2½c

We SAVE you about one HALF on Groceries and general Merchandise and pay freight. Send no money but write at once for Free Catalogue 10 CENTRAL MERCANTILE COMPANY, 415-417 Dearborn St., Chicago.

#### 1911 CALENDAR FREE

We will send five lovely colored Thanksgiving Post Cards and a beautiful New Year Calendar printed in colors and gold for two cent stamp to pay postage. This remarkable offer made to introduce our post cards in your vicinity. Write to-day. A. PORTER, 107 Clinton St., Chicago, Ill. Dept. 234.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

#### Christmas Post Cards Free

Send me two 5c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. MEREDITH, 92 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

12 Thanksgiving, Xmas, or New Years. 10c  
Extra High Grade Colored Post Cards.  
12 Beautiful Colored Flower Post Cards 10c  
Your name or town greetings in gold on each.  
UNITED STATES ART, 150 Nassau St., New York.

#### 5 Christmas Cards FREE

Send only 2c. stamp and receive 5 very finest Gold Embossed Christmas Post Cards FREE. To introduce post card offer. Capital Card Co., Dept. 150, Topeka, Kan.

#### HOLIDAY COMBINATION

Two Beautiful Velvet Post Cards, 10 cents.  
Ten Christmas, 10 cents.  
Six Superior Xmas Post Cards, 10 cents.  
Ten New Year, 10 cents.  
Any three 10-cent packages mailed for 25 cents.  
Special assortment for dealers. 100 for 50 cents.  
MADISON ART COMPANY, Madison, Conn.

#### 12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. post postage and mailing and say that you will give them to 6 of your friends. D-37, New Ideas Card Co., 223 S. 5th St., Philadelphia.

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25 Designs, All Steel. Handsome, cheaper than wood, more durable. Special prices to churches and cemeteries. Don't buy a fence until you get our Free Catalog. Kokomo Fence Machine Co., 457 North St., Kokomo, Ind.

#### When It's

#### "What for Breakfast?"

Try

#### Post Toasties

Serve with cream or milk and every member of the family will say "ripping" good. And don't be surprised if they want a second helping.

#### "The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.  
Battle Creek, Mich.





Elberta Peaches grown in Oklahoma by G. C. Smith, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

### Girls' Mistake.

The girls of the present time are making a mistake when they fail to value the tremendous importance of domestic science. The happiness of which they dream in the married state will fade with the honeymoon if they do not know how to minister to the temporal needs of the boy who does the work.

Strike a healthy man in the "stomach" with a soggy biscuit, dearie, and he'll kick the dog before he goes to the office; hand him a waffle weighing two pounds and of the consistency of armor plate and he'll swear as sure as you are born; give him a steak that is burned on the outside and raw in the middle and tootsy-wootsy is going to drop a gill of tears before sunset; serve him coffee of the strength of diluted milk and he'll forget to kiss somebody goodby at the door, and then there'll be the devil to pay.

It is easy enough, dearie, to hook the scoundrel at the altar. Slip your hand into his a few times, rub your cheek against his, and look up appealingly into his eyes until in the desperation of ecstasy he rips off ninety-seven kisses and you've got him, but that's no sign you are going to hold him. The strangle hold on his affections is obtained through jam-up kitchen and dining room work.

Swing on to the cook book, girls. Master the possibilities of the kitchen and see that the house is sweet and clean. Get a pair of your daddy's old breeches and learn how to patch, and see if you can sew on a button that will have some approximate relation with the buttonhole. It may mean your life's happiness, dearie, and it may mean the brute's soul's salvation. May the Lord prosper your efforts and bring you finally into a state of happiness that will bless all with whom you come in contact. Amen.—Houston "Post."

### The Housekeeper's Alphabet.

- Apply ammonia for orange or lemon juice stains.
- Burns, apply alum water or soda.
- Cut warm bread or cake with hot knife.
- Disinfect sick room with burning coffee.
- Equal parts sweet oil, vinegar and spirits turpentine make an excellent polish.
- Felon, apply rennet soaked in milk, renew until relief is found.
- Grease spots removed from a carpet by using chloroform, or ammonia and water.
- Hot sunshine will remove scorch.
- Ink spots removed from white goods by soaking in milk or applying lemon juice.
- Jars holding a pint are more economical for preserves in a small family.
- Kerosene applied to unused stoves will prevent rusting.
- Lamp burners improved by boiling in strong soda water or ashes, then rub with a fine cleaning soap.
- Mildew, soap the spots, covering while wet with whitening, lay out in sun.
- New iron should be heated gradually to prevent cracking.
- Orange and lemon peel should be dried, pounded and kept in bottles.
- Pour boiling water upon fruit stains in linen or cotton.
- Quince seed will make a good curling fluid.
- Rub men's soiled coats with equal parts ether, ammonia and alcohol.
- Soap is injurious to oil cloth; best cleaned with milk and water.
- Tinware may be cleaned and brightened by scouring with soda.
- Use cream and ink for defaced kid boots.
- Variety is the culinary spice.
- Wash grease, wash with cold water and soap.
- Xanthippe was a scold; don't imitate her.
- You should never polish windows while the sun shines on them.
- Zinc can be cleaned with kerosene.

### Helps for Housekeeping.

The backwardness of the average housewife in adopting labor-saving devices in her kitchen, and the absence of enthusiasm on the part of the husband when the desirability of installing new contrivances of this nature is brought to his attention, are matters which have long been lamented by domestic economists, says "Democrat and Chronicle."

A case is on record when a Kansas husband who had just purchased a new steam thrasher thought his wife was insane when she asked for a new oatmeal cooker. An Alabama man became fearful that the country was on the verge of destruction when his wife procured a new-fangled dish washer. Manufacturers say that it is almost impossible to sell bread mixers in New England, because the women there fear that they will be called "slack" unless they go on mixing bread in the old slow, laborious fashion.

There are a thousand and one inventions on the market designed to lighten labor in the kitchen, but the prejudices of the mistress and the penuriousness of the master place difficulties in the way of their introduction in many homes. Labor-saving devices are in hot demand on the farm and in the factory. In the kitchen they are looked upon with suspicion.

The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs proposes to break down the barriers that make the sale of domestic inventions difficult by establishing a housekeeping experiment station.

### Preserving Grapes for Winter Use.

This old way to keep grapes fresh for winter use is said to be one of the best: The bunches should be picked only on a warm day and laid in a cool, dark place for at least three days. Then pack in pasteboard boxes. Between each layer place a single thickness of newspaper. Do not put more than three layers in each box. Then place in a cool, dry place—not the cellar, for the dampness will cause mold and decay.

Unfermented Grape Juice.—Take one quart ripe Concord grapes and pick from stems, wash, add one quart of water and cook till very soft. Then mash and press through a strainer covered with a double thickness of cheesecloth. Allow one cup white sugar to each quart of juice. Let this boil up once on the fire, after the sugar has dissolved, and bottle at once. Have bottles hot when you pour in the boiling juice.

Grape Jelly.—Use grapes that are not quite ripe. Remove the stems and wash and drain. Mash until they are all broken, then boil ten minutes. Drain through a cheesecloth and flannel but do not squeeze if you want jelly clear. Measure juice and put in a granite kettle. Put the same measure of sugar into a large bowl. Boil juice ten minutes, remove scum as fast as it forms, then pour the boiling juice into the sugar, stir quickly, remove the froth and as soon as the sugar is dissolved pour it into the glasses.

### Making the Fire Burn Well.

Of domestic superstitions one of the most curious is that a recalcitrant fire may be made to burn by placing a poker, point upward, on it. This is done by mistress and maid alike, with no idea of superstitious origin. The usual explanation given is that in some mysterious manner "it draws the fire up." Probably not one in a thousand knows that the custom originated in the fact that the poker with the fire bars forms a cross, and the use of this cross was to exorcise the evil spirits who were preventing the fire from burning—presumably they objected to any fire save the one that is not quenched!—London "Chronicle."

So many waste hard pearls at this season of the year. Baked in a crockery or agate dish with a little water and a generous amount of white sugar, or, better, brown sugar, or, best yet, molasses, they make with cookies as fine a desert as one could wish.

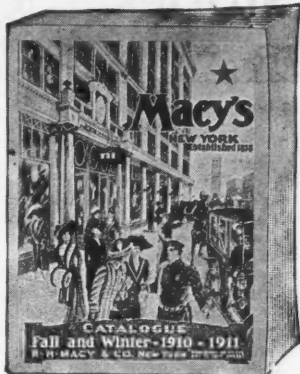


READ WHAT THIS WOMAN DOES

"Made over 11,000 yards of carpet on my loom in spare time the past three years," writes Mrs. Sadie E. Taggart, Waukomis, Okla. "I never weave a day that I don't make 20 yards and I do my own housework. I weigh only 115 pounds—don't tire of weaving. Loom as good an investment as an 80-acre farm."

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AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING:

I have just finished my lessons in your course of instruction and am delighted with it. In speaking of your system to others, I have said that I would not take \$50 for it and do without it. I can save the cost of the lessons in one coat suit, I can buy the material and make it to fit better, I have made three coat suits and a number of skirts and shirt waists, besides quite a lot of other sewing all of which has given perfect satisfaction. Please accept thanks for the instructions given and the interest you have taken in me.

Very respectfully,  
MRS. T. L. CATE

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Please send me your free book and explain how I can learn to do my own sewing, become a professional dressmaker, and qualify for a good income.

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**The New Easy Wringer Mop**

Think of it a self-wringing mop, weighs only 3 pounds, lasts a life time, sells for only one dollar, 150 percent profit, one million homes waiting for an opportunity to buy. Join the merry money-makers. Biggest seller ever created. Get in line, don't wait, write today for information and catalogue, all free, simply ask for it, costs you nothing. Listen, One man's orders \$2000 one month's profit, \$1080. More boy in Pa. made \$8.00 in 2 1/2 hrs. "Called at 20 homes, made 19 sales," says A. H. Martin, Mich. "Sold 131 in 2 days. Sold 12 first 4 1/2 hrs." says E. Mann, Wis.

**\$100 EVERY WEEK**

Sell goes. Hundreds getting rich. Room for you. Abundant money. Pleasant position. All or spare time. "Canvassed 11 families took 11 orders," E. Randall Minn. "Six dozen orders in 4 days," W. R. Hill, Ill.

Don't need experience. Men, women, old or young. Great temptation. The Easy Wringer Mop. Biggest money-maker ever heard of. Stop and think, a self-wringing mop, no aching backs, no putting hands in dirty water, a blessing to every woman. Makes mopping a pleasure. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Simple, practical, reliable, durable, never wears out. Every home buys. No talking necessary. Sell it sell. Show it, take the order. Easy money for you. Get started now, don't wait. We will help you. Can't fail. Spend one cent and let us show you our proposition. We want an agent in every county in the United States. Be first and secure the valuable territory. You lose money every day you wait. Send in your name and a dress at once. Write it carefully and plain so there will be no delay. We will help you to make money if you will only give us a chance.

**U. S. MOP COMPANY, 1082 Main St., LEIPSI, O.**

**OLD WAY**

**Start NOW**

Now is just the time—start this easy work at home in your spare time—you'll soon be wanting to run your loom all the time—for the very easy profits. I will tell you how you can make your time most profitable—how you can engage in a delightful and fascinating occupation in your own home, that will not interfere with your other duties and assure you big profits for as much or as little time as you may be able to devote to it. I promise that you'll be interested. I say, and I know that every word I say is true, that you can make more money and make it more easily by weaving on a Newcomb Automatic Loom than at any other kind of home employment. My 20 years' experience with others and their letters proves what you can do.

**THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM**

Is made especially for home workers. Unlike any other loom, it practically works itself. A simple movement of the hand is all it requires of the operator. No treading—no stooping—no shuttle throwing. Just the easy work that thousands of old and young are making big money at today—at home.

No experience is necessary. You will be delighted with the ease with which you can make the finest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies of every kind, and even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks. Best in mind also, that no cash outlay for supplies is required. Old carpets, sacks, cast-off clothing and rags all furnish material for the loom. And the results you get with such material are simply wonderful. You can be sure when you own a Newcomb, that you will have more than enough work to keep you busy. Many of our customers make from \$25 to \$50 a week weaving with the Newcomb, and you can do likewise.

Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalogue, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them.

**W. B. STARK, Sec'y, NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 20 Taylor St., Davenport, Iowa.**

**—I'll Show You How \$25 Per Week You Can Easily Make At Home**

**W. B. STARK**  
who will help you start a money-making business.

**NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY**  
Let me send you some samples of the work you can do on a Newcomb Loom. The more you need the money the more I can and will help you to get started to making it.



## Fruit Farm Stories.

### Why She Left Him.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Myron Jones was a bright, good-looking and well behaved youngster. His family was notable for ability and stood high in the community. All were well to do, having money in the bank and big farms well paid for.

His father and mother were considered rich farmers. His brothers and sisters were prosperous and well settled in life.

Myron was one of the younger children. He began life for himself as a school teacher in the rural districts more often near home than elsewhere. He was successful as a teacher.

At the age of twenty-five he married a beautiful girl of about his own age, the daughter of a widower possessing some property but not very much.

After marriage Myron purchased a productive farm not far from his father's home and began life as a farmer.

Myron was not a good business man. He was a kind husband and father, a good citizen, but he was so slow in action he would permit a good opportunity to slip by owing to delays. He was not methodical in business. He never closed up accounts but allowed things to run along slipshod year after year in his dealings with neighbors, relatives and others. He invested money in outside ventures every one of which turned out disastrously. He began to buy fruits and vegetables for shipment. He shipped to irresponsible men and lost all that he had paid for the products.

Not being very strong physically he finally leased his farm and started out as a solicitor, first for one thing and then for another, in every one of which enterprises he was a failure.

Myron was intensely economical. He carried economy to great extremes. While his neighbors had a good carriage to drive around in, he was most often seen in an open democrat buggy, such as men use in going to market. He was not over particular in regard to his dress. He gave up regular attendance at church though I think he was a church member. Gradually he became entangled in debt. His farm was mortgaged and a judgment was entered against his property.

I have never met any person who has known of trouble between Myron Jones and his beautiful wife. So far as I know she was exemplary in conduct, a good housekeeper and a devoted mother. To my surprise I learned that his wife and son had left home, that they had separated forever. The question raised in my mind and in the minds of many other people is, why did this good wife leave this worthy husband?

The answer must be speculative, for no one has definite knowledge on this subject. Possibly the husband himself did not know why he was left alone in his old age. Consider for a moment how great the misfortune for a man who loves his home, his wife and his children, to be separated from the loved ones with no hope of reconciliation. It seems to me that this is a living death to the husband, and no less so to the wife, providing she has affection for her husband.

Here I surmise are the reasons why the wife left her home. Whether I am right or wrong in my surmises, that which I say may be helpful to other husbands who have not succeeded in making home life on the farm attractive. And here I have hinted at that which was in my mind at the beginning. This good wife was tired of her home, was weary of the exacting economies of the husband.

Being proud, this wife was ashamed to ride through the country in the wagon provided by her husband, thus she did not appear in public except on rare occasions. Not being closely allied to any church she had no society, but was left alone with her own moody thoughts. Possibly the economy of the household compelled the wife to get along without a servant, thus she was wearied with the boarding of farm hands, the ever recurring thrashing days, the days of harvesting, haymaking and butchering.

This wife had relatives in another state who were living in a more sumptuous manner, surrounded with comforts and many luxuries. This wife may have compared her isolated condition with that of her more favored relatives.

Whatever the cause for the breaking up of this family, the wife and son left

the farm home for a visit to her distant relatives. The husband expected that she would be gone only a few weeks. Possibly the wife expected to be gone but a short time, but months lapsed and as she did not return and did not often write, then her husband set out to visit her. During this visit nothing unpleasant occurred, nothing to cause the husband to feel that he was to be permanently separated. His wife endeavored to induce her husband to remain where she was visiting, and he made an effort to make himself at home there. Again he took up the work of a solicitor in the sale of books and other articles, but as before, he could not succeed in this kind of work, for which he was not adapted.

Thus Myron decided to return to his farm home where he had spent nearly all the years of his life, a truly attractive spot. He could hardly content himself elsewhere under any circumstances.

After this Myron heard seldom from his wife. The gulf between them widened until at last years passed without his hearing from her. The son had died and he was not notified of his death. He did not learn of the funeral until months after.

I am told that Myron made many efforts to reconcile his wife to his farm home, but all such efforts were unsuccessful. Finally, disease overtook him and a few weeks since he died, attended only by the tenants of his farm.

Alas, what a tragedy was this. Whom shall we censure? What lesson can we learn from this experience of human life?

Here is one lesson which this record teaches: Life is short. Let us make the most of the days and years as they flit rapidly before us. Let us make our homes attractive. Let us not make the common mistake of allowing ideas of economy to interfere with the comforts and pleasures of home life. If there is one thing above all others which we should be extravagant in, let it be in making the home bright and attractive to every member of the family. Let those who live in the country remember that much of the success and pleasure of their life lies in the local church, which is the social center, and which affords the greatest opportunity for doing good to others and thus leading to a satisfactory life.

Shall a man keep a nice, clean, well painted, covered carriage, with nice robes, with good harness and horse for driving on a pleasure or business trip, or to give his wife frequent rides to church or town in this attractive equipment? Yes, most certainly. This is just what the young man would do during the days when he was courting his wife. He would not drive to her house with a rough market wagon to take his sweetheart out riding. Neither should he after marriage if he was able to have a better rig. The lesson taught here is, that the methods of the lover in courting the young woman to whom he is attracted, should not be stopped after marriage as possibly they were in the brief account which I have given of my friend Myron Jones.

I know an instance where a young man bought a nice new carriage, harness and horse for the express purpose of making himself attractive to a worthy girl in the country. The moment they were married he sold horse and carriage, and had no means of getting about except by walking. What a fraud was this, on the wife.

Men, let us be fair. You know we are not fair unless we treat our wives all through life as though they were sweethearts.

Did the wife do right in leaving her husband? Seemingly, no. While I cannot blame a woman for leaving a corrupt or utterly bad husband, it seems to me that a wife should be willing to put up with many imperfections in a man of good moral character like Myron, who was addicted to no bad habits such as drinking, smoking or to extravagances. If this wife had loved her husband well enough to marry him, she should have stood by him to the end. If the Bible tells the truth, as I believe it does, this woman would have been happier throughout all the years if she had remained in the home of her husband.

The world is bright and sunny—  
If you haven't any money,  
What's the difference?  
Let me ask you anyhow;  
Let the other fellow hurry,  
Let the other fellow worry,  
You won't know a thing about it  
In a hundred years from now.  
—Detroit "Free Press."

# HOW TO GET A "Bow Wow" Calendar FOR 1911



## OUR 1911 "BOW WOW" CALENDAR IN 7 COLORS

May be secured when renewing your subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. It is 25 inches long by 11 inches wide and is the product of one of the largest lithographic houses in New York City. We do not sell this calendar, but we will mail it securely packed to any present subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who asks for it when sending in his renewal to the paper. If you are a new subscriber, send 50 cents for one year's subscription and the calendar will be sent by return mail.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



Parting of the Ways.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by W. Livingston Larned.

One road leads to the vibrant town,  
And one to the fields o' May;  
One to a future and proud renown,  
The other a pleasant way.  
Oh, son of the soil, you must drop the  
plow,  
And suffer the aching heart;  
"Ambition" is ever the pass-word now,  
Tho' we grant you, it's hard to part.

How sweet are the meadows you liked  
to tread  
With songs of the earth and sky;  
The rose, and the breast of the birds  
are red,  
And 'tis never to "reason why."  
A home in the arms of Nature-land  
Bowed low with a wealth of grain,  
The love and the things you understand  
Shall never be thine again.

Oh, son of the soil, if your spirit bids  
Where man and his marts prevail,  
Then go as the voice of your manhood  
guides,  
Nor falter, nor sin, nor fall.  
Since, whether it be in the midst of  
strife,  
Or here in the heart of earth,  
The soul of the boy is the mould of life,  
Its waking, his very birth.

A PASTOR'S VACATION.

We Have Been Wondering, Not Knowing  
To-Day Where We Will  
Be To-Morrow.

"Where will you go on your vacation?" I asked my pastor.

"We don't know. We find difficulty in deciding where to spend our month's vacation. I have just bought a little one-seated automobile and feel that this machine should give us our needed vacation without much extra expense."

Later I inquired where the pastor was located and learned that he had driven his automobile to Canandaigua lake and was spending a few days with a member of his church in a summer home there. Later I found that he had gone on from this point to Clifton Springs with his little baby automobile. I wondered that he should dare get so far away from home with his inexpensive auto especially as he had no previous experience in running an automobile. If a tire should burst or if the machine should stop I assume that the pastor would scarcely know what to do to remedy the situation.

When I again heard from the pastor he had arrived at Schenectady. Then I heard of him at Albany, N. Y. Later on I found he had crossed the Hudson river and was skimming slowly over the good roads leading through the beautiful Berkshire hills lying between Albany and Boston.

My respect for this worthy clergyman greatly increased as I learned that he was venturing farther and farther into the wilds of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine. I came to look upon him as something of an explorer. Surely he was not so audacious as those brave Americans who struck out in search of the North Pole but the man who can, with a \$700 automobile new on his hands and without experience travel 600 miles without a mechanician should be applauded for his valor and courage.

But I have said nothing about the good pastor's wife who accompanied him on every mile of his journey and who was probably a factor in planning this trip.

When the pastor, his wife and the little automobile, which would not carry baggage enough for a child, was well on its way through Connecticut, while passing through a byway off the main road where few people were living and farm houses were many miles apart, they saw an aged farmer who left his porch and came out to the roadway seemingly much interested in the automobile. Possibly in that lonesome locality no auto had ever before passed. Seeing the interest in the kindly face of the intelligent ruralist the pastor stopped his machine and entered into conversation with the farmer.

"Where are you from?" asked the farmer.  
"We are from Rochester, N. Y.," replied the clergyman.

"Is that so?" remarked the stranger with increasing interest. "I know something about Rochester. For many years I have been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, published by Chas. A. Green, who is located at Rochester. Did you ever hear of Mr. Green?"

"Yes, surely I have heard of Mr. Green. He is a member of my church and chairman of the board of trustees." At this point the good natured farmer began to feel that he had met with old friends, thus the conversation was continued for some time.

It appears that this young clergyman when he first started out to preach was called to a little rural church far up in the highlands of Vermont. While he had no intention of visiting that church during his vacation and in fact had no plans made when he started from home except to visit his parish-tioner about twenty-five miles distant, he now decided to go back to that little

church and possibly preach for the people there among whom he had found many friends and in all of whom he was greatly interested. Having spent pleasant days at this Vermont village the pastor continued onward to the White Mountains, N. H., one of the most beautiful places in the world. After spending some time here and being greatly refreshed by the cool weather which always prevails there he moved eastward and southward through the beautiful valleys and winding roadways to Boston. After a month's absence he returned to his charge at Rochester, N. Y., browned with exposure and with greatly increased vitality.

Development in the Southeast.

Those who have followed the trend of agriculture in the southeastern states are aware that a very great advance is taking place there along all lines. The southeast is not merely a country for cotton growing or for some special line of farming, but compares most favorably with any portions of the country for farming of all kinds. Mr. M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern railway, is quoted as saying in all his observations there has never at any time, in any section, been such a forward movement in agriculture as that which has been made within the last few years and is in progress to-day. "Greater attention was never paid by the state governments and by the people to advancing the interests of the farm, to the promotion of the best class of agriculture. Every state has now the most efficient agricultural colleges and experiment stations, several have adopted the district's agricultural college system. The institute work is thorough and is having practical results. We have run during each year the last few years from four to a dozen special farmers' trains, and have found that in every locality farmers not only came out to the meetings in large numbers, but were thirsting for information, and that the teachings of the practical men with these trains, and also the instruction of the colleges and stations of the workers of the United States demonstration farm bureau are eagerly followed. The result is that where formerly farming was of a careless character the best methods are being adopted, and that the yield of all crops is growing better and better. The growing of legumes and the making of pastures and the keeping of stock are being introduced. You have seen what an advance has been made in corn production. Something of the same kind of an advance is under way in wheat growing. We are able to make as large crops of corn and wheat as any region, and as our lands are much cheaper than those of other sections we have special advantages in growing these crops. We have found that we can make the best pastures, and that the cost of making beef and pork is so low that we should be able to control much of the market of the land. In every state alfalfa has been introduced with the greatest success. The apple districts of the southeast are coming into their own. Our people are learning that by proper packing of their splendid fruit, grown on lands that cost but a few dollars an acre, their market and their profits are as good as those of any fruit district.

"With the advance in agriculture by better methods among our own farmers and the tendency to cut the big plantations into small farms, there has come a great movement of people from the north. They are coming from every northern state, scattering throughout the southeast. Fortunately we have the lands, and at the prices, which give them the opportunity they are seeking. It has been slow work to convince the northern farmer of the really great, unusual value of the most southern farm lands, but it seems that they are now being convinced."

That Swill Barrel.

Take a look at that swill barrel. Honestly, now, isn't it a sight—an abominable sight?

If we were to analyze its contents here, it would turn the readers sick at their stomachs.

Good enough for a hog, you guess? Not on your life! Say, if you're the reasonable sort of a fellow I take you to be, let's reason together.

Since this swill puts flesh on hogs, and you or somebody else finally eats the meat made from the hogs, where's the difference in furnishing someone with the meat, and leading them up to the swill barrel for a generous dose of its contents? Bah! Pretty hard for you to admit? That's the logic of it, though, isn't it?—Ex.

Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished. But he that gathered by labour shall have increase.—Prov. xlii.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

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Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We pay the postage on our Big Free Kalamazoo Book to you—over 100 pages—fully illustrated—gives wholesale prices—explains our plan and our high Kalamazoo quality. Sold only direct to homes. Over 150,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. Every Kalamazoo sent ready to use—hand-somely finished and blacked—safe delivery guaranteed. We give you

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Thousands of farmers and town and city people everywhere are our regular customers on this plan. You are absolutely protected and safe in ordering a famous Kalamazoo from us for

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All our cook stoves equipped with oven thermometer—makes baking easy.

We trust responsible people—give you time, easy payments. Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 315.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 150,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.



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Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner—Over 15,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

12 GAUGE Repeating Field Shotgun



Weights only about 6½ lbs. and is the lightest and quickest handling 12 gauge repeating shotgun in the world. It is perfectly balanced, built extra light, but strong, of extra quality material. It has Circassian walnut stock; highly-polished, smooth-working mechanism; and the Special Smokeless Steel barrel for exceptional shooting ability.

In this 12 Gauge Field gun and the other 12 and 16 gauge Marlin shotguns, the solid top and side ejection protect mechanism from inclement weather, twigs, leaves and dirt. Keep powder from being blown back in your face; allow for six quick repeat shots. They have fewer parts, built simpler and stronger than in other repeaters; the safety locking device, automatic recoil block, closed-in breechbolt, take-down construction and other up-to-date features make Marlin the best "pump" guns in the world.

Send today for the free 136 page catalog describing the full Marlin line. Enclose 3 stamps for postage.

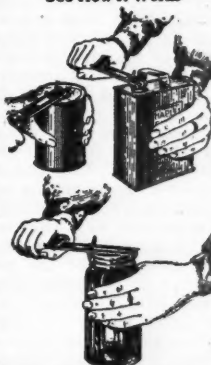
The Marlin Firearms Co.  
39 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

"Sure-Opener"

Will Open Any Tin or Glass Cans

See How It Works

THE "SURE-OPENER" will cut an opening from two to seven inches in diameter in fruit vegetable, meat and fish cans; paint, oil, syrup and molasses cans; it will also seal and unseal any size "Mason" or other glass jars. IT WILL REMOVE THE TIGHTEST STICKING SCREW TOP FROM TIN, GLASS OR CHINA RECEPTACLES. No more trouble to get tops off gasoline or kerosene cans. No more broken glass or china jars. Saves time and temper. Always ready. The cutter is always sharp. The grip for sealing or unsealing glass or china jars never slips. Adjustable to any size. Is built like a jack—a scientific can opener and sealer.



Because of its jack-like construction it is so strong that it will cut a perfectly smooth opening in the toughest tin, and will remove the tightest sticking screw top. Actual length is eight inches and made of steel to give toughness and strength. Nothing to get out of order. So simple and positive in its action that a child can easily use it.

OUR OFFER—Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower and the "SURE-OPENER" will come back to you by return mail.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE

Carries off surplus water. Admits air to the soil. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Portland Cement, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 90 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS I'll Give You This Complete SCHOOL OUTFIT



Every Boy and Girl should earn one of my fine Complete "Storm King" School Outfits in just a few moments of spare time. Contains all articles shown in these illustrations, and does not cost you a cent. You'll need this strong water-proof Storm Bag to carry your books and lunch in (no danger losing them on the road) and every one of the supplies in the neat and useful box.

The Bag is strong and tough, made of water-proof black oil-cloth with all-around flaps. Flaps neatly bound and sewed, has a generous sized round corner flap. Wraps into small roll when empty and extends 3 inches around to receive books, etc. Size 14x10 inches when flat. Large enough for your books and lunch. Extension shoulder strap with buckle is riveted to back of Bag and passes through rings at end of front straps, automatically closing Bag so books cannot get out.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

I give you this Complete School Outfit for just a few moments of your spare time. Many boys and girls have earned it in a half hour or less and you can, too. I will give it all to you for sending only 4 packages of my fine floral and art post cards, high class cards which your friends will be glad to secure on our liberal terms. Just send me your name and address and do postage and say you want to earn the School Outfit, and I will send you for yourself a sample package of cards to show and take orders with. When you send me four orders I mail cards to your customers and send you this Complete School Outfit, postpaid. It does not cost you a cent. Send your name and address today to

The Box is well made, nicely finished cover and lock. The interior is conveniently partitioned to keep contents separate. Box contains pen holder, and pen, pencil, pencil sharpener, eraser, chalk, package of 9 crayons, assorted colors, and 8-inch ruler.



F. H. PHELPS, Manager, 17 C WATER ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.





### Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

A. M. J., a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, describes love as "an inward feeling of outward 'all-over-ishness.'"

We live on a fruit farm in Michigan. We have been subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower for twelve years. There are seven members in our family. The old folks as well as the young people enjoy reading Green's Fruit Grower and are benefited by it.

Black Currant.—Mrs. Loraine G. Baldwin, of Tennessee, asks Green's Fruit Grower for information about growing the black currant. She has tried to grow from cuttings but has not succeeded.

C. A. Green's reply: Not every person can succeed with cuttings of grape, currant or gooseberry. You should have no difficulty in growing the black currant if you buy the plants as ordinarily sold by nursery companies. The price is about the same as other currants. Of late years varieties of black currants have been improved, therefore there should be no difficulty in getting fruit if you plant these improved varieties.

Moving an Old Grape Vine.—Mr. O. C. Powell, of Ohio, asks if he can move an old grape vine and its arbor successfully and if so at what season.

C. A. Green's reply: It is possible that an old grape vine might be dug up and transplanted and be made to live but it would never be so thrifty and productive as a young vine, and would not come into full bearing any quicker than a small young vine. Therefore I would not advise attempting to dig up an old vine as it would be more to dig up than a dozen ordinary young grape vines would cost. You probably would have to take down the arbor to remove it.

Winter Protection.—Chas. A. Green: I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and would like to know through the columns of same how I can best protect my young apple, peach, and plum trees from frost this winter? The trees were set out last spring. I have no straw or manure of any description. Would dirt, banked around the roots, be of benefit?—James M. Carew, Mich.

C. A. Green's reply: I had not supposed that there was danger of fruit winter killing in central Michigan, where you live. You can learn by inquiring of your neighbors whether winter protection is necessary and ask your neighbors how they protect their trees. Banking a foot or more high around the base of the trunk of the tree would do but little more than protect the space covered by the earth. In localities where winters are severe enough to injure fruit trees it is difficult to protect them from injury.

Cider and Vinegar.—C. A. Green: Will you send me a recipe to make vinegar out of apples? Also for hard cider and sweet cider, if it isn't too much trouble for you? I will ask you for information what kind of plum trees I should plant here in the upper peninsula of Michigan?—John Blehler.

C. A. Green's reply: You will find in the next issue of this magazine an article on cider making. We have published in Green's Fruit Grower many recipes for keeping cider sweet. There are a thousand methods for so doing. We will try and publish another soon. If your locality is very cold and need a hardy pear there is no harder than Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Anjou are good varieties and reasonably hardy. Hardest plums are Moore's Arctic and Lombard. Burbank and Reine Claude are valuable plums. If sweet cider or any other cider is put into an old cider barrel, vinegar will be made without doing any more. If a little of the old vinegar and a little of the mother is left in the barrel vinegar will be made much quicker, but even any old empty vinegar barrel in which cider is placed will produce good vinegar in time.

### Follow This Example.

A California subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower says she feels that she is doing good work for humanity by saving all of her Fruit Growers and giving them to deserving people who are not able through misfortune to pay the subscription price. Will you, kind reader, follow the example? Give away your magazine and thus allow others to read it and be benefitted.

Nineteen Apples on a Switch.—Mr. Green: I saw an account in the last issue of Green's Fruit Grower of Mr. C. H. Davidson's apple tree. I think I can go him one better. I have a one year old bud, which is just a switch, that this year produced nineteen well developed apples of the Yellow Transparent variety.—T. T. Taylor, Wash.

### Valuable Recipes.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A painless cure for poison ivy and a cure that never fails: Mix plenty of calomel with lard, rub the afflicted parts frequently.

Plenty of calomel, mixed with lard, is a painless cure for piles. I have known it to be used for many years.

Cure for Diarrhea.—Tincture opii, spirits ammonia, tincture calicln, tincture capcien; equal parts. Dose: one teaspoonful every three hours or oftener if required. The above prescription was given to me by Dr. Detwiler in Tipton, Missouri, in the year 1859. I have seen many bad cases of diarrhea cured by the use of this remedy.—C. B. S.

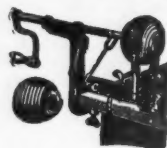
Note: Ask your doctor before using to avoid mistake.—Editor.

Propagating Fruit.—Green's Fruit Grower: Does your book, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay," give full instruction regarding the preparation of cuttings from small fruits, and how and when to care for them? I am starting a nursery in a small way (small fruits only) and wish to get well posted in that regard. Will you please answer me through your paper, when should cuttings be made from currant and gooseberry? When should cuttings be made from grape? How should cuttings be cared for during winter? I have now 40,000 currant and gooseberry cuttings, started last spring. Should I leave them in nursery rows or should I heel them in this fall on well drained land, and reset in spring? I will appreciate your answer to above questions.—C. A. Hutchinson.

C. A. Green's reply: Portions of my book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," are devoted to the propagation of trees, plants and vines. Currants, grapes and privet hedge are propagated from cuttings and nothing else by us here. Gooseberries are propagated by layering, which is done in June. Cut currant cuttings in autumn any time after the leaves fall, usually in September. Cuttings can be made from grape wood any time after foliage drops. Cuttings can be planted in the fall but usually grape cuttings are planted in the spring. If cuttings of any kind are buried in the cellar in sharp sand in bundles of fifty, one hundred or smaller the butts will callous; this callousing is the beginning of root growth. It is greatly to be desired to have callousing occur during the winter before planting the cuttings. If you have currant and gooseberry cuttings planted last spring they should now be one year old. They may be left where they are growing. If you desire to make two year old plants of them, dig them a year from this fall. Thanks for the \$1.00 received for three years subscription.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Being a schoolma'am I am not rich enough to buy a farm, and as my father's health is poor and my mother is dead, I am obliged to stay at home, keep house and teach school, all of which I am so thankful I'm able to do. But I get so dreadfully tired of teaching and I am beginning to see such rich possibilities in our little place of one and a half acres of land in the village of Climax. I wish to use my spare time this winter in studying horticulture for I wish to learn how to make what we have more productive. I have already begun to raise chickens, having twenty-four White Leghorn chickens about nine weeks old. These were incubator chicks and have had to have more care than if they had a hen mother. I enjoy taking care of them so much, and I wish to raise many more next year. We have some very nice fruit trees—all kinds, but we never get much good fruit owing to the curculio and diseases common to such trees. I am hoping to get our whole yard plowed and seeded this fall for it is so rough that we can never have a smooth lawn as it is now. I wish to ask your advice. Which would be wiser, to have the yard plowed and seeded or have loads of dirt brought in to fill up the uneven places? Which book on horticulture would you advise me to get? I noticed one called "Horticulturists' Rule Book," by L. H. Bailey, that seems to me to be perhaps what I would need. I want to know more about gardening, too. Which is the best way to start an asparagus bed—from the seed or with plants? Sometime I would like to study bee-culture. What would be the best publication I could get on that subject? I am a regular reader

## Improved Apple Parers, Corers and Slicers.

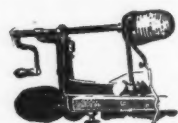


**No. 1, for Home Use.**—Pares, cores and slices the fruit, and then, pushing off apple and core separately, is ready to repeat. This machine stands beyond the reach of all competitors. There is nothing about it to break or get out of order while the wear is so slight as to make it almost everlasting. Can be used to pare without coring and slicing. Weight, packed, 3 lbs.

Price, No. 1, complete, only 95 cents.

**No. 2, for Home or Dry House** is larger than No. 1 and faster, and may be used for pears and quinces. It has a steel feed screw, and fastens to the table at both ends. Parings fall clear of the working parts. Has automatic push-off for removing the core. Pares, cores, and slices, and may be used to pare only. These parers all cut a thin peel, removing the entire skin without cutting away the flesh of the fruit.

Price, No. 2, packed for shipment, \$3.50.



**Potato Parer.**—Pares any shape or kind of potato better and quicker than can be done by hand; enters into and cleans out the eyes, and by taking a thinner paring, saves 50 per cent. of the outside potato, which is ordinarily wasted. This machine is also suitable to quinces and pears. Weight, packed, 3 lbs. Price, 95c.

**Fruit, Wine and Jelly Press.**—Three in one. Cleanest and best. The only one that separates juice, seeds and skins at one operation. For making wines, jellies and fruit butters from grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, quinces, pineapples, etc. The dryness of the pulp may be regulated by thumb screw at the outlet. Weight only 15 lbs. Special price, complete, \$3.95.



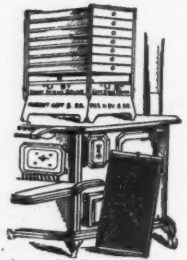
**Sensible Wine or Cider Press.**—A well-made and handsome press for making cider, wines, jellies, lard, syrups, etc. Made with special reference to strength, guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs.

Prices: Four qt. curbs, weight 30 lbs., \$2.95.

Ten qt. curbs, weight 40 lbs., \$3.95.

## FRUIT EVAPORATORS

There is money in evaporating fruit. Our catalogue shows a full line of fruit dryers, parers, corers and slicers of every capacity, for home and commercial purposes.



### THE U. S. HOME EVAPORATOR

Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

**Read This:** To introduce our Home Evaporator and our No. 1 Parer, Corer, and Slicer (see description at top of page), we offer both for only \$5.50. Weight less than thirty pounds; can go by express or freight at very small cost. Just think of it! a Parer, Corer and Slicer with a Fruit Evaporator, all for only \$5.50.

### THE NIAGARA FRUIT LADDER

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6 foot, 8 foot, 10 foot and 12 foot always carried in stock.

Send for complete catalogue of fruit supplies. Everything for planting, cultivating, spraying, harvesting, and marketing fruit.

## GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

M. H. GREEN, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



of Green's Fruit Grower and I enjoy it so much too. I think that it has been one source of inspiration to me to become a "farmer." I want to know more about raising currants. The plants I set out are doing well but not so well as they would if I knew better how to care for them. I wish to buy blackberry and raspberry plants and grape vines, but don't know just when to get them—in the fall or to wait until spring. Please tell me when to send.—Cora B. Gould.

C. A. Green's reply: I sympathize with anyone who wants to get started in a business of her own, but caution beginners to start in a small way whether it is in poultry, fruit, a grocery or any other business. Dr. L. H. Bailey's book is a good one. Price 75c. Prof. Green's book is also good. Price \$1.00. I enclose my booklet which will answer many of your questions. Plant asparagus roots this fall if the ground is ready. Whenever you plant this fall cover each plant with a little straw litter or stable manure to keep the ground from heaving. Fall is a good time to plant hardy trees, plants and vines. But it is especially desirable for planting blackberry, raspberry or currant plants and apple, pear, plum, but not peach trees.

Green's Fruit Grower: Do you recommend any spray preparation to take the place of lime, sulphur and salt for scale? If so, what is it?—Hugh Hartman, Ind.

C. A. Green's reply: The lime, sulphur and salt solution is recommended by the experiment stations as possibly the best remedy for San Jose scale. There are preparations containing crude petroleum oil which have been used with success in fighting this insect, but they are not considered as safe as the lime, sulphur and salt solution. I have known crude petroleum to be applied with a brush directly to the trunk and branches of trees attacked with this scale without injury to the trees, but as this oil and all other oils vary in their ingredients and strength I consider it unsafe to apply any form of oil or any kind of grease or tar to the bark of any tree.

I have an apple orchard, planted nine years ago. Should I seed it to grass now? Or should I wait a few years? What kind of grass should I sow in this apple orchard?—W. J. Snyder, M. D.

C. A. Green's reply: It is generally safe to advise that no grass seed be sown in any apple orchard at any time. As a rule the best orchardists keep their orchard lands cultivated from early spring until August 1st. Then they sow rye or some cover crop which is plowed under the next spring. There are, however, locations where the soil is so fertile and so well filled with humus, the soil not being the kind to harden or cake in dry weather where good fruit is grown and no cultivation given, the ground being occupied with grass. But in this case the grass should not be mown for hay, but should be cut and left on the ground as a mulch. If you decide to seed down your orchard, something that I would not advise any one to do, wait until the apple trees have been growing in the orchard for at least twenty years, at which time the roots of the trees would have extended deep into the subsoil and widely into the surface soil.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Will you kindly inform me as to what soil or situation is supposed to be the best suited to pears? Can they be grown successfully on a lot, nearly flat, partly light, sandy loam and partly gravel? Can they be grown on low land or should they be grown on high land? Also please advise me what land is best suited to growing plums.—Edwin M. Woodling, Conn.

C. A. Green's reply: I have seen pear trees bearing heavy crops of fruit on various kinds of soil, varying from sandy, loamy, to hard clay. My experience is that if I could have my choice I would select soil that had some clay in it, and would not select a very sandy soil for a pear orchard. I prefer high land to low land for all kinds of fruit, including plums. Plums succeed on almost any fertile soil. No fruit trees will grow so thriftily and be so long lived when planted on light sandy soil lacking in fertility.

Mr. C. A. Green: I would like you to give me some information in regard to fertilizer for strawberries. What is the best, and when is the best time to put it on, in the fall or spring? Is muriate of potash good alone? Can it be used broadcast without mixing it with anything else? Will you please give some information? I never used any until last year and don't know what is best. I used 1-5 per cent. total nitrogen, 5.0 per cent. potash K. O. soluble in water, 8 per cent. soluble and re-

verted phosphoric acid P. O. and 0.5 per cent. of insoluble phosphoric acid P. O. This is called truck special. Please answer soon.—M. B. Bennett, Ind.

C. A. Green's reply: The best time to plant strawberries is in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work nice and not be sticky. Muriate of potash is a good fertilizer for strawberries or other fruit. It can be sown at the time of planting or later at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. I should prefer to have the fertilizer composed of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, than to have it all potash.

Mr. C. A. Green: I am thinking of buying a small farm, from fifteen to thirty-five acres, for either general, truck, poultry, any one or all. Would like to be not too far from good markets. The Strout Farm Co.'s catalogue presents some places to consider. Would you kindly give me information on the following locations as to healthfulness, Mrs. having sort of asthma troubles, climate suitable to be considered: Avoca, Steuben county; Cairo, Greene county; Mexico, Oswego county; Stamfordville, Dutchess county; Wellsville, Allegany county; all in New York; by giving information on above will oblige one of your readers.—Geo. W. Wainwright, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: The localities you mention not being the most noted for fruit growing in this state, I should advise you to locate in the fruit garden section of New York, which is Wayne, Monroe and Niagara counties. In addition to the fine fruits grown here the soil is remarkably productive. The localities you mention are more dairy lands and generally cheaper lands than those about western New York or Rochester.

Best Screen Hedge.—I would like to ask your advice about the best trees for a hedge. I want it to hide some apartment houses which are being built very near the boundary line of our place. I want something that will be permanent and ornamental. How long would it take for spruce to grow to any height? Perhaps a spruce and a poplar would be a good combination. How far apart should they be planted? Best time to plant? Prices?—Mrs. J. S. Cushing, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: I would not mix spruce trees with poplar trees in making a hedge. I would plant all Norway spruce or all Carolina poplar. The poplar trees would grow much faster than the spruce. Poplar trees would make a screen in two years and might be planted so as to make a screen in one year whereas it might take ten years for a Norway spruce hedge to grow tall enough to screen buildings. I know of no trees which will grow as fast as poplar to screen unsightly buildings. If a poplar hedge gets too tall the trees can be headed back every year and kept any height desired. I consider the poplar very valuable in making a wind screen or for quick shade or for shutting from view unsightly objects. I also think the poplar tree a thing of beauty when properly located. It is a tree that artists love to paint for when planted alone it is a conspicuous feature of the home or landscape.

In my hen yard, over one acre, I planted peach, pear, apricot and plum trees. The pears made the best growth after the first three months. Then the leaves began to curl on the pear trees and to drop off. In August the tip ends of the pear limbs turned black. The peaches and other trees have made a great growth and are green and vigorous to-day, while the pear trees are nearly bare of leaves. The trees came from Missouri. Can you suggest the trouble?—Mr. Jos. Guerin, Washington.

C. A. Green's reply: Nurserymen consider the root of a pear tree the most sensitive of tree roots, therefore it is possible that there was an excess of fertilizer in the hen yard which injured the growth of the pear trees but did not have any effect on the other trees. On the other hand it has been noted that anything which causes an excessive vigorous growth of wood on the pear tree induces an attack of pear blight. Therefore it may be that your pear trees are stricken with pear blight. I suggest that when fruit trees are planted in hen yards where the soil may be almost as rich as it would be in a barn yard, that earth be wheeled in from the garden and placed around the roots of the trees instead of using the soil in the yard for that purpose. Speaking of the soil in the barn yards reminds me of the experience of a friend who some five years after the barn yard had been abandoned as such and was planted to shrubbery, vines and trees. The soil was so rich there as to destroy the roots of everything he planted.

Time wasted in existence; used is life.—Young.

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THE CHRISTIAN HERALD

610 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK







### A Honeymoon on a Fruit Farm.

(Continued from page 8.)

year as the time and circumstances change, but farmers seem to be incapable of any change whatever.

"There was a time when wheat growing was profitable for farmers. Of late years, the conditions of things have changed so that grain growing in the eastern states is no longer so profitable, but farmers fail to discover the change that has occurred in this and other countries through the building of railroads, and the opening up of the new territory. This is the reason why some farmers are poor, and why they complain about hard times."

"You don't mean to say that the Farnhams are going to make money peddling strawberries, do you?"

"That is just what I mean to say. You farmers think peddling is a small business. You don't realize what a large amount of money can be realized from daily sales of fruit of various kinds. Why, I have a cousin down on the Hudson river who sells \$2000 worth of fruit off from five acres of land. There are lots of men who do as well or better. He has from one to four fruit wagons peddling fruit throughout the country from the time strawberries are ripe till the ground freezes in early winter. This is more money than many of our farmers receive off from their whole farm. You think peddling is small business because you know nothing about it."

"I have just got at that other errand that Marier wanted me to get her. It's kaliker, blue kaliker for an apron."

By this time Joshua began to feel rather tired from his numerous purchases, and exhausting conversation, therefore while the storekeeper was getting the calico he stretched himself upon the counter, resting his head upon a roll of sheeting, and was soon fast asleep.

The evening sun was setting in all its glory when Joshua and old Bill, with the bags of meal, the molasses, and the can of oil, entered the lane that led to his home.

(Continued Next Issue.)

### A Nursery City.

Rochester is the greatest nursery center in the world. More trees, shrubs, plants and flowers are grown in and about the city than in any other one community, says "Daily Herald." When the Japanese, the fame of whose high attainments in horticulture is world wide, look upon their gardens, they find there trees that were started in Rochester; the Chinese eat fruit from trees that were first cultivated in this city, and many of the finest flowers of India were propagated in Rochester; the Egyptians point out Rochester grown shrubs to American tourists; in fact, wherever civilization has penetrated within the plant growing zones of the world there can be found a tree, a flower or a plant that bears the Rochester trade mark.

And that word Rochester means more in the nursery world than the laymen can appreciate. It means that the tree, plant or flower bearing the city's trade mark is just what it is represented to be and in many cases better. The business was founded on integrity and square dealing, and has been maintained on this basis ever since. One never has any doubts as to what he is getting when he buys from local nurseries.

Another fact well worth considering is that Rochester is the pioneer of the nursery business in the United States.

Here are a few of Colonel Hunter's proverbs of which his book is full:

"Be pleasant every morning until ten o'clock. The rest of the day will take care of itself."

"Pick out twelve drinking men you knew twelve years ago. Then see where they stand in the game to-day. That's all for the highball."

"It's a good plan to take your troubles to a philosophical friend who is big enough to point out the fact that you yourself are to blame for having troubles."

"Here's a fool—the man with little money who spends it like a drunken sailor because he doesn't want others to think he has little."

"The path of duty is not as smooth as a railroad, but it always leads to the station of rest."

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. J. Roseman  
Secretary.



Phyllis, up in the morning,  
Spirit of love and spring;  
Phyllis, lithe as the willow,  
Voice like the birds that sing;  
Phyllis, full of sunshine,  
Sparkling like drops of dew;  
Phyllis, Phyllis, O Phyllis!  
This is a song for you.

About Budding.—Am a subscriber since some months and would like some information from you. On August 28th I budded a cherry tree in the corner of my garden, about four inches thick (diameter) at base, producing a very small black cherry. In the spring I had grafted same tree with seven scions from a good red cherry tree, three of which had taken and are now two feet long and quite thick. Wishing to get the tree fully renewed, I inserted forty-four buds from the same red cherry tree, August 28th. Also inserted some buds in trunk, where limbs are missing, but generally put three buds on and around each existing branch—except the grafted ones. According to directions in Orchard book, which says after ten day the cord with which the buds were tied fast to branch, should be removed, if buds have taken. (Seems to me cord ought to be removed, whether bud has taken or not, in order to save branch and make it available for another budding trial.) By what signs can I tell, whether bud has taken? Merely by its retaining its size and fullness?—G. Eppreht, N. J.

C. A. Green's reply: Your letter throws light on the difficulty of making the methods of budding and grafting plainly understood by the novice. The writer makes plain to the fullest extent and still the inquirer may not understand. It is difficult for a beginner to learn whether the bud has become fully attached to the branch or tree in which it has been placed. If the bud is alive and looks fresh and bright, at the end of two weeks from insertion of the bud, it is reasonable to suppose that the bud has grown into its place, and yet in some instances two weeks may be too short a time for the bud to become fully attached. If you remove the string which hold the buds in place too soon you may destroy the buds which you have inserted. There is no harm in allowing the strings to remain over the buds so long as the strings do not cut into the wood by the expanding growth of the seedling tree in which you insert the bud. Peach seedlings grow so rapidly that the string holding the buds cut into the wood in about ten days in some instances. Wherever this occurs the strings must be untied and tied again more loosely. Hence you can see that the giving of instructions on a subject like this is much like writing to a doctor telling him how to remove a leg or arm from one of his patients. In no case should the strings be left on all winter or longer than four weeks and should not under any conditions be taken off in less than ten days. The average time for taking off strings is about three weeks.

### The Pests of Ants.

Ants are the bane of the lives of many housewives, and any exterminator for them will be welcomed.

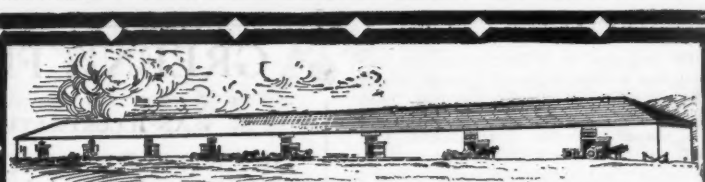
One of the surest remedies is to pour boiling brine into every hill, wherever found, and to search under old boards, or other cast-away nuisances in yard or cellar and use the boiling brine freely.

In their runways, put a damp sponge sprinkled with a little sugar, and when the ants go for the sugar, just put the sponge in a pan of boiling water, and repeat. A bit of fresh meat, bacon rind, bones, laid in their runways will soon be covered with them, and this, too, must have the hot water cure.

One teaspoonful of paregoric in a saucer of water may be sprinkled in their runways, and it may take several sprinklings to rout them, but it is said to be effective. A thin coating of lard on a dish or piece of paper, will draw hundreds of them, and when covered, scald the plate, or burn the paper, and set again.

Hardly the best hotels in this country feed one, day in and day out, as well as the man of even moderate means is commonly fed in his own modest dining room. By a mysterious dispensation of Providence the only dinner that a man can safely eat 365 days in the year is that prepared in the domestic kitchen.

The oyster is wise. It never opens its mouth until forced.



Largest Potato Store-House in the U. S., at Mars Hill, Maine.  
Length of building 400 feet by 60 feet; capacity 200 car loads; 40,000 barrels; 125,000 bushels.  
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The roof must meet every test—durability, economy of maintenance, proof against the ever present danger of fire, the ravages of climate, attractiveness and adaptability.

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The ravages of time and weather have no effect upon this roofing. It will outlast the building—save a yearly repair bill as it does not require painting or graveling.

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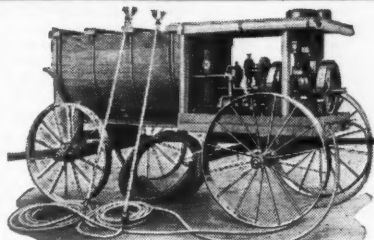
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Western Factory: SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

### How Hicks Killed the Bear.

Along in the later seventies a young fellow named John Hicks came out to New Mexico from Michigan to learn how to punch cattle, says Denver "Field and Farm." They used to tell one good story on John when he was trailing cattle from Arizona and had the position behind the herd. The boys and the cattle were going through a canon and John saw the men in front holding up, with their horses dancing up and down. So he rode around to see what the trouble was. "There's a grizzly bear up there," the men told him. "Why don't you go up and kill him?" said John. He was just a tenderfoot at that time. "We ain't lost no grizzly bear," some of the elder men told him. "If you have, go and look for this one." Well, John was game even then and he got another fellow to go with him. He agreed that the other man should hold the horses, because it is difficult to get a horse anywhere near a grizzly. They smell bear and are just as much afraid of one as of Indians. John left the other man holding the horses and got up close enough to the bear to get a bead on him.

Just as he was pulling the trigger he heard the horses break and run and knew that he had been deserted. He had to pull the trigger because he had started it but the minute he made the shot he threw down his gun and headed for camp just as fast as he could go. He heard the bear crashing through the underbrush right behind him and expected to feel the brute's paw every minute. It was about two miles to camp, but he made it without a stop. When he got there he had just breath enough left to tell the other men what had happened, and to warn them that the bear was on the way and coming fast. Two of them got their guns and headed out to stop the grizzly but they had to ride two miles before they found him. He was as dead as a nail and had never moved after John's shot struck him.

An Apache proverb says there are four kinds of men: He who knows and knows he knows; he who knows and knows not he knows; he who knows not and knows not he knows not; and he who knows not and knows he knows not. Which kind are you?

**HUNTING LADIES WATCH**  
Gent's Watch with Ring & Chain, 21-piece Dinner Set, 6 Triple Plated Tea Spoons, 6-piece Kitchen Set with rack, 60 pieces extra Low Curdles, Willow Chair, Rings, etc., given for selling the handsome line of Four Cards shown at 10c per page. Write us what you want and we will send you 10 packages Cards by return mail. We trust you. Premiums sent promptly when earned. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Write for 10 pages. Cards and large colored Premium List today. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 735, CHICAGO

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**FREE** STUART'S PLAS-TRAPADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so easy of change or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plaspao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY. Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 121 St. Louis, Mo.

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Drop the Middleman. Deal with the House that's DIFFERENT. (Our circular tells why.) That charges no commission, pays expressage, exports direct to London, England, and Leipzig, Germany, the greatest Fur Markets of the World. Send for it, also our latest price list. A containing information in for-mation that will be worth a fortune to you. DON'T SHIP a skin till you hear from us. These and valuable information as to FURIES offered free. Write. WEIL BROS. & CO., Est. 1871, Box 79, FORT WAYNE, IND. Capital \$500,000 Paid.

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## Flying Squirrels.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: While engaged in felling trees for firewood, the winter home of a large family of flying squirrels was broken up. They had secured an open place in the trunk of a beech tree for a tenement, and, when the tree was felled, some of them ran out while the rest, apparently dazed by the jar, came out by ones, twos and threes, afterward. After leaving the home trunk, they sought refuge in nearby trees, and climbing a little way up, they would let loose and sail downward and outward to another tree.

Sixteen was the number, all told, that came out of one place in the tree trunk we were cutting. Two of them were caught in my hands with mittens on, but this protection from their teeth seemed unnecessary, for they made no attempt to bite. Their flying "rig" consists of loose skin connected with one fore leg and one hind leg on each side of the body. Straightening out their legs, when jumping opens these "sails," and the air bears them up to some extent. There is no birdlike movement to the wings, and, indeed they could not be moved to any advantage. The tail is short and flat and seems to serve the double purpose of sailing and steering. It is important to make correct steerage in order to hit a desired tree trunk, especially if it is a small one and a little distance away. Their size and appearance are much like that of a chipmunk and the fur as soft and fine as that of a muskrat.

One would rightly suppose that sixteen of them together in a small hollow of a tree, would insure very comfortable conditions, even in the coldest weather. However, there was no soft nest as we expected to find and no store of nuts or other food. Their living in winter must consist of buds of trees, into which they probably sally forth at night, or possibly on bright days, though this is doubtful. The dark weather that has fallen to our lot for a month or two past, must have made it necessary to go out in dark days or wait long between meals, if they are obtained by daylight. They may not wait so long between meals as did a certain man between his baths—a whole year—but it is pretty certain that regularity or frequency do not particularly mark their dieting.—Clarke M. Drake, N. Y.



WILLIAM TELL AND SON.

A mighty trying position for any father and son.  
—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

## Growing Gooseberries.

I can give you my idea about growing gooseberries in the south, says "Southern Fruit Grower." If I lived there I should try and see what I could do. Gooseberries thrive in a cool, shady place, shaded from the burning sun. I should plant them beneath such as plum, peach and apple trees, so that they are cool and moist as possible. Plant them in the fall; trim them as you would any tree. Do not let the sprouts remain about the roots of the bush. Fertilize freely. Dust with heliolebor for worms. There is one thing you might have in the south and that is the powdery mildew. Remedy is lime-sulphur. It is liable to come when it is very hot and dry.

Among the early varieties of pears Clapp's Favorite has proven the most profitable and when a succession of pears is desired there is no better list than this early variety followed by Bartlett's, Flemish Beauties and Seckels, says "Field and Farm." The trouble with Clapp's Favorite is that it is often not picked early enough. For market use this pear must be picked before it is ripe or it will decay quickly at the core and prove a failure. One needs some experience with this pear to know just when to pick it. It ripens so quickly after it reaches good size that one may suddenly find his whole crop over ripe before half harvested. If for home use the pears can be left on the tree until ripe.

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas.

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Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

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## CURRENT COMMENT.

—Thanksgiving time is here!  
—Render thanks for what you have received and what you have not received.  
—The average per acre for oats in the United States this year is thirty-one bushels per acre, this is a small increase over last year's average.

—The average per acre for potatoes in the United States this year is only seventy-five bushels per acre. Maine leads with an average of eighty-eight bushels per acre. This is a slight gain over last year for the United States.

—The progressive party has made big gains in all present elections and when the common people are back into power, it will only be a short time when the parcel post will be established and the tariff adjusted along lines that will foster honest competition.

—Last spring I. F. Metcalfe took hold of six run-down orchards, for the purpose of demonstrating what could be done with these by proper cultivation, pruning and spraying. The apples from these orchards have been sold at \$3 per barrel for Nos. 1 and 2.

—In the front yard of Charles Moskowitz, Rochester, N. Y., is a pear tree that is attracting considerable attention. The pears were all picked from the tree some time ago, but under the influence of the warmth and rain of the past week, the tree is again in full blossom.

—In the British apple market No. 1 apples are realizing \$4.20 to \$5.88 on that market. No. 2s were \$3.60 to \$4.56. Fred Pritchard & Co., of Liverpool, cabling on the same date, say there was then a strong demand prevailing for red varieties which were landing in good order.

—In Indiana some fancy Grimes and Jonathans have been sold at \$4 a barrel. In Leavenworth, Kan., prices are \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel, buyers furnishing barrels and doing the packing. In Ontario county, N. Y., growers are looking for \$3, and in Jackson county, Mo., prices are \$2.25 to \$3 per barrel.

—Practically all the apples grown in the famous Hood River valley, of Oregon, are controlled by a co-operative organization. This organization recently sold between four and five hundred car loads of apples for a sum in the neighborhood of \$400,000. This is believed to be one of the biggest single apple sales in the world's history.

—In 1910 we have about 20,000 steam vessels, upwards of 500,000 miles of railroad and over 1,000,000 miles of land telegraph, while the continents are bound together and give instantaneous communication by more than 200,000 miles of ocean cables and the number of telegraph messages sent aggregate 10,000,000 annually and half of them are in the United States alone.

—The report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor issued recently shows that the exports of domestic breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, food animals and cotton and mineral oils from the United States for the current year up to October 1st amounted to \$466,594,422, as compared with \$521,578,173 for the corresponding nine months of last year.

—Up to date 1250 banks in the various states of the country have made application to the post office department to be made designated depositories for postal

savings funds and 648 postmasters have made requests for the establishment of postal savings banks in their offices. The greater number of applications thus far have come from Pennsylvania, where 147 banks and forty-eight postmasters have applied.

—Farmers in general will do well to turn their attention to the growing of more horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. This will increase the manure pile and if the latter is taken care of properly it will increase the general crop yield. The time has come when the land must be fed and the burning of the straw stacks and corn stalks is, or should be, past.

—Accidental deaths for 1909 as follows: Railroad accidents, 6659; drowning, 4558; burns, 3992; injuries at birth, 3598; injuries by horse vehicles and horses, 2152; street cars, 1723; automobiles, 632; accidents in mines and quarries, 1997; inhalation of poisonous gases, 1837; other accidental poisonings, 1779; accidental gunshot wounds, 944; heat and sunstroke, 816; cold and freezing, 251; lightning, 150.

—Paris has just seen its first automobile funeral. Not only the hearse but all the carriages following it to the cemetery were gasoline driven, and many have been the comments, some half-mournful, many wholly cynical, at the innovation. The procession moved at a rapid rate as to scandalize the majority of good Parisians who chanced to see it—"as if the dead did not already vanish quickly enough!" exclaims an old-fashioned chronicler.

—The United States trade returns for the first eight months of the current fiscal year show that Canada now occupies second place among the United States' customers. During that period Canada bought \$158,000,000 of United States products. Germany came next with \$133,000,000. Canadian purchases showed a surprising gain of \$38,000,000. During the same period Canadian sales to the United States increased from \$52,000,000 to \$62,000,000.

—How London Handles Gold: The world's gold output has reached about \$1,250,000 a day, of which the Transvaal mines furnish upward of one-third. Every week between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 worth, in bars, varying from 400 to 1000 ounces, is sent to London. The bars are paid into local South American banks by the mining companies, whose accounts are credited with the value, pure gold being worth \$20.81 approximately an ounce. The banks then undertake shipment of the bars to Cape Town each week, arriving at Southampton seventeen days later.

—The great American harvest is here—the harvest of 1910. To-day it is possible to tell of its immensity and to fix, approximately, its value. The American farmer of the United States will this year take from his fields and his orchards crops totaling in value \$9,000,000,000. Such an immense amount of money is almost incomprehensible to the average individual unused to dealing in figures of such huge dimensions. In figures \$9,000,000,000 is but a picture to the normal eye, but when it is divided down to a per capita basis and taking the census bureau's estimate of 90,000,000 population for continental America, it means that Mother Earth has given every individual in the United States \$100 worth of farm products this year.

## Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years, or to December, 1913.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION TO DECEMBER, 1913.

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I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please credit me for 3 years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, or to Dec., 1913. On all renewal subscribers who are received before December 30th, we will mail a copy of our 1911 "Bow Wow" Calendar, in seven colors, 11 by 25 inches, FREE.

To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

—The corn crop for the United States is better than last year, giving an average per acre of eighty bushels, when last year's average per acre was only seventy-three bushels.

—The apple crop averages up better than last year and prices are better. It will pay to take good care of the orchard by proper cultivation, pruning and spraying. The orchardist who does not do this is a back number.

—The wheat crop (spring and fall) is below last year but the shortage is not great. The reason for this was caused by the extreme dry period in the northwest. The United States should not export wheat this year and dollar wheat has come to stay.

—To teach the farmers of all the country how to conserve every drop of moisture and how to get the best results on the amount of rainfall they secure, is the object of the dry farm congress (international) which opened its fifth annual session at Spokane, recently.

—Alexanders have been sold at \$4, Duchess at \$3.60, and remainders of orchard firsts and seconds at \$3 in New York state.

A Rhode Island correspondent thinks \$10 a moderate valuation to place on an apple tree which has reached ten years of age.

—The Federal postal authorities will soon announce a one cent letter postage rate, for the postoffice department is becoming self-sustaining. No one thing could offer a bigger stimulus to business than such a rate, and it is only a matter of time when the parcel post bill will be inaugurated. Like privileges are now enjoyed in other countries and the American people will get it in due time.

—The industrial census of Porto Rico, which was taken in connection with the recent enumeration of the people of that island, shows a total of \$25,544,380 invested in manufactures, with an aggregate production last year of \$36,747,742. Fifty-six per cent, or \$20,569,348 of this production was in sugar and molasses. The value of the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured amounted to \$6,965,393 and of the coffee to \$5,952,599.

—The Census Bureau reports the supply of cotton as 11,985,953 running bales made up as follows: Stocks at beginning of year, 1,483,585; ginnings, 10,350,976; imports, 151,395. The distribution is 6,339,028 bales exported, 4,707,127 consumed, and stocks at close of year 939,803 bales, of which 518,103 bales were held by manufacturers and 421,705 held elsewhere. The number of active spindles were 28,349,067, of which 10,826,829 were in cotton-growing states and 17,522,238 in all other states.

—The quantity of evaporated apples in New York may reach the large total of two thousand cars annually, approximating 28,000 tons. In other words, something like 14,000 cars of green fruit are turned into dried stock, representing probably over \$2,000,000. When compared with the California total of dried fruit this sum is small. In a banner year the amount of prunes alone dried by California has gone over 200,000,000 pounds, and, in addition to this, there are vast quantities of peaches, apricots, raisins, and, during the last year or two, some six to seven thousand tons of dried apples.

—In 1909 there were 2854 homicides in that portion of the United States covered by death registry laws, and in the same area 8402 deaths due to suicide. The figures are supplied by the Census Bureau's annual report on mortality and cover about 55 per cent. of the population. There is an actual falling off of 149 in the number of homicides as compared with 1908, while there is a decrease of the rate of suicides compared with population. Poison was the most commonly employed instrument of suicide, 3464 cases being due to it. Firearms, with 2395 cases, were a close second as a means of self-destruction, while hanging was responsible for 1215 cases.

—Corn is the king. Approximately 3,000,000,000 bushels—that's the total for this year. One billion three hundred and fifty million dollars—that's what the current crop will put into the pockets of the farmers of America! It's a difficult matter to grasp these figures—to form in the mind any adequate idea of the magnitude of this great staple crop of ours. For mere figures tell us nothing when they run to ten places. To say that 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn will be fed to livestock this year is about the same as saying that whole scads and oodles of corn will be fed, and not a whit more definite. It is the same when we say that 1,000,000,000 bushels of surplus corn will be shipped. It simply signifies that an enormous quantity of corn will be shipped.

—The east is harvesting a great apple crop this fall in spite of early predictions of shortage due to a late spring and the summer droughts. New England has produced the bumper apple crop of 2,750,000 barrels against year year's 2,000,000 barrels. The rest of the country east of the Rockies has done slightly better than last year, and last year's crop was above the average. According to crop estimates now at the department of agriculture only ten states have grown fewer apples this year than they did last year. The apples this year are pronounced much better in appearance and quality than last year's. New York, the great apple raiser of the east, has grown an apple crop equal to last year's 3,400,000 barrels, and better in quality. The Pennsylvania crop shows a small falling off. The Wisconsin and Michigan crops are nearly 500,000 barrels.

Characteristic Expressions.—"The older I grow the stronger I get," remarked the well-used pipe.  
"The game is up," said the hungry diner noting the advance in price on the menu.  
"It's time to get dressed for dinner," said the lobster as the cook took it from the refrigerator.  
"It doesn't bother me if food is high," said the giraffe as he nibbled away at a tree top.

Rastus—"For the love of heben, Sambo, what fer you got you-all's pants turned wrong side beforemos?"  
Sambo—"Sh! Don't talk so loud. You see I's invited to a swell reception to night and I's gettin' de bulge out'n de knees."—"Success."



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## Pudding-Head Philosopher.

The apple does not fall far from the tree.

Use salt water for boiling indignation.

Man is a bundle of habits on two legs.

Sheep are like ink—they are both taken into pens.

It is easy to be foolish and foolish to be easy.

The egg is never so large that the chicken rattles in it.

Once in a while man looks for work out of idle curiosity.

Forget is a colt that is never saddled and seldom bridled.

The wagon tongue generally reaches its own conclusion.

The smooth spud is not always the best one in the potato patch.

The mortgage is the cinch with which the banker saddles his horse.

Ten cent lodging houses never contribute much to the prosperity of the town.

Things that remind us of home and mother are few in number and far apart in this country.

The milk of human kindness is fairly high in test and standard unless one tries to skim it too often.

A young person is like a crop of alfalfa seed: It often looks good but amounts to nothing. It may turn off all right but will need threshing in any event.

One hour of good, honest work is worth more to keep a boy straight than two hours of admonition. Industry is a wonderful promoter of personal integrity and the consequent peace of society. The idea of the trade schools, a place where the boy or girl shall educate the hand as well as the head, reaches straight back to the premonition of the moral sense as well as other things. Our schools are given over too much to smatterings of nothing.—W. D. Hoard.

"The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining."

I therefore turn my clouds about, And always wear them inside out, To show the lining."

—Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.



Photograph showing the size and style of boxes used by O. C. Langfield, a California fruit grower.

Green's Fruit Grower: Find enclosed a picture of fruit boxes and myself just beginning to pack apples. We use picking boxes here in California in place of basket, and pack our apples in boxes labeled like you see. I am up in the Santa Cruz mountains 1500 feet, twelve miles to nearest railroad. I have about 2000 boxes of apples, four tons of dried prunes, and fifteen tons of variety of grapes, besides peaches and other fruits. The ranch consists of 600 acres, 140 acres cleared, the rest is in red woods and madrun oak and other trees, all kinds of coon, foxes, wildcat, skunk and deer to help me harvest the fruit. I lose about \$1000 a year by their destruction, but then that is the pleasure of living up in the mountains. The nearest rural delivery is five miles. In winter we have salmon come up the streams and in summer there is trout; we also have lots of quail and hawks, also the beautiful blue jay that destroys so much fruit and any one coming out to California must leave all his eastern ideas at home and start anew. It takes about two to three years to get what I call climated, then you are as bad as all the rest. Sundays are the largest real estate business days for there is more property changes hands on Sunday than any other day or more than the other six days of the week. The man that has a packing house and buys the fruit from other small ranches is the man that you read about in the eastern papers that makes the money, the other just exists. If a man owns five acres or more he calls it a ranch. There is a class of people in California of such a variety from all over the world and none of them pull together, either do them or they will do you, that is the standard I have found. Now I expect to get a few subscribers for your paper and in next letter will give the names and later on I will give you a letter of more interest of California and the fruit ranches. Any one intending coming out here or would like to know more and would correspond with me I would give them all details of nearly all counties in California as I have had charge of ranches from the south to the north of the state since I have been in California, that is twenty-two years, and I like the apple business the best, and prunes. Hoping this will be satisfactory and of interest.—O. C. Langfield, Morgan Hill 31, California.

## An Old Man's Orcharding.

I have in mind an orchard owned and cared for by a dear old gentleman, long since gone to his long rest. He planted the trees when he was past his prime in life, when many a man thinks he is too old to get any good from the trees planted, but he loved them and planted, fertilized and cared for them as carefully as he would a garden; indeed, the first few years he planted his garden in the orchard saying the fertilizer used on the garden would do for the trees as well, and certainly I never saw more thrifty, cleaner, finer trees anywhere, says "American Cultivator."

Seldom a day but this old man could be seen walking through his orchard, knife in hand, and every little sprout which stuck its head out where it did not belong was promptly cut off with the pocket knife. Every worm thinking to build its nest in one of the trees met a fiery death ere it had its nest built. All moths, etc., were destroyed, I believe it paid in cash and I know it did in pleasure, for he harvested many a barrel of apples and bushels of cherries. The trees seemed to vie with one another in growing, blooming and bearing.

Take very large apples. Cut in half across the core. Remove the core and fill the place with granulated sugar and cinnamon. Flood the bottom of a baking tin with water. Lay in the apples and bake till soft, but not falling apart. Almost completely hide in whipped cream and serve cold.

I have long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and every member of our family enjoys the Fruit Grower very much.—Mrs. V. R. Vase, N. H.

## Nut Trees for Profit.

John J. Little, living on Long Island, N. Y., has three acres of land in one plot and two acres in another. He asks whether I would advise him to plant nuts for profit. At present he is a clerk in a city.

C. A. Green's reply: No, I would not advise this friend to plant nut trees under such circumstances. Nut culture will prove profitable in this country but there are drawbacks. Nut trees are difficult to transplant and do not come into full bearing nearly so early as orchard fruits. This man needs ready money, when he leaves the city for rural life. Nothing brings money so quickly as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants. In addition to planting these small fruits I advise him to plant a few apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees. There are men who are planting hundreds of thousands of acres in Louisiana and elsewhere to pecans, English walnuts, chestnuts, coconuts, etc. These orchardists have large capital and will probably succeed in making their nut orchards very profitable, but if these men were dependent upon their nut orchards for quick returns in cash, they would be disappointed. In planting nuts it is well to consider whether certain kinds of nuts grow spontaneously in your locality. Along the delta of the Mississippi river in Louisiana the pecan grows naturally and bears abundantly in its wild state. Here is an intimation that Louisiana is the place to plant pecans, therefore my associate editor, Prof. Van Deman, has located there his marvelous pecan orchard. But he must wait many years before his orchard, embracing several hundred acres, comes into full bearing.

## Handling Peach Borers.

I have about 12,000 peach trees, which were badly infested before any attention was given them, says a practical fruit grower.

I first attempted to hold them in check by digging out with a knife and wire, but found that there would always be a few misses, and that the boring of the borers was sure to cause more or less decay, so I endeavored to find some remedy to apply that would prevent the decay and help also to control the borer, and the following is what we are using with very good success:

Fifteen pounds copper sulphate, thirty pounds hydrated lime, one pound arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. We apply this, both in the spring and fall, with a whitewash brush. The soil is removed for about four inches around the crown of the trunk, and all gum and decayed wood removed, after which we thoroughly soak the tree from root to crotch, and often larger limbs if any rough or damaged looking places appear. This remedy has not only held the borer in check but given us much smoother and thrifter trunk than we had before.

"Aesthetic cleanliness followed, the kind that demanded the concealing of all water and waste pipes, the bewrapping or beribboning of everything from the piano legs to the chandelier. Owning to the perpetual sanitary ding-dong of the times, however, this aesthetic order has been gradually giving way to the genuine present-day cleanliness, the kind which enlightened housekeepers are practicing this autumn, if they follow the autumn renovation custom. Sanitary cleanliness, or real cleanliness, is founded on the two great sciences of physiology and bacteriology. Intelligently to practice this, the housewife of the present day needs at least a rudimentary knowledge of first principles. The oldtime housekeeper hated dust because it looked untidy and provoked adverse criticism from capricious neighbors. Her granddaughter abhors it because pulmonary or other disease germs may lurk therein."

## Sunflower Philosophy.

Ever remark how sheepish a man looks coming out of a doctor's office? It is a mighty short distance between a winning hand and the discard.

One of the easiest things on earth is to lay all the blame on the other fellow. If there should be a law to hang every one who talked too much there wouldn't be enough left to wash the dishes.

There is one thing no man or woman ever realizes: That a compliment paid to their good looks is true only six months, and not until death.

The women go to a great deal of trouble at this time of the year in mixing up a yellow sort of gravy to pour over the tomato, and spoil it.

If a man amount to anything in a small town he soon begins to think he would amount to more in a big town.



THROUGH EUROPE WITH AUNT HANNAH

## WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THIS TRIP?

Nearly every woman in America has a desire to visit the countries across the Atlantic. For many years Aunt Hannah has conducted a department in Green's Fruit Grower. Aunt Hannah never expected to make this long wished-for trip; but coming into possession of more wealth than the average person, she decided to gratify her ambition and visit all the big places in Europe.

By special request she was instructed to select photographs of all the really big things to be seen while on this trip, and this collection of photographs has been reproduced, in colors, on fifty post cards, with a complete description of each place of importance visited printed on each card.

While we cannot all make the trip Aunt Hannah made, yet we all can see what she saw while there if we possess a package of these views. These fifty post cards will be sent to you when renewing your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. For every \$1.00 sent we will renew your subscription three years and send you the complete trip "Through Europe With Aunt Hannah." Better secure this set now as the edition will be exhausted soon.

N. B.—In case you do not care to renew the paper for three years send 50 cents and the paper will be renewed one year, and the complete trip "Through Europe With Aunt Hannah" will be sent by return mail. If you are a new subscriber the above offers hold good. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



**Pluck.**

Pluck wins! It always wins! though days be slow  
And nights be dark 'twixt days that come and go.  
Still pluck will win; its average is sure;  
He gains the prize who will the most endure;  
Who faces issues; he who never shrinks;  
Who waits and watches, and who always works.

**"Weddings" Among Insects Wonderful.**

The marriage customs (of insects) are dreadful and, contrary to what happens in every other world, here it is the female of the couple who stands for strength and intelligence and also for cruelty and tyranny, which appear to be their inevitable consequence. Almost every wedding ends in the violent and immediate death of the husband. Often the bride first eats a certain number of suitors. The type of these fantastic unions could be supplied by the Languedocian scorpions, who, as we know, carry lobster claws and a long tail supplied with a sting, the prick of which prelude to the festival in the shape of a sentimental stroll, claw in claw; then, motionless, with fingers still gripped, they contemplate each other blissfully, interminably; and day and night pass over their ecstasy, while they remain face to face, petrified with admiration.

Next the mouths—if we can give the name of mouth to the monstrous orifice that opens between the claws—are joined in a sort of kiss; after which the union is accomplished, the male is transfixed with a mortal sting and the terrible spouse crunches and gobbles him down with relish.

But the Mantis, the ecstatic insect with the arms always raised in an attitude of supreme invocation, the horrible Mantis Religiosa or Praying insect, does better still; she eats her husbands (for the insatiable creature sometimes consumes seven or eight running) while they press her passionately to their hearts. Her inconceivable kisses devour, not metaphorically, but in an appallingly real fashion, the ill-fated choice of her soul or her stomach. She begins with the head, goes down to the thorax and does not stop till she comes to the hind legs, which she deems too tough. She then pushes away the unfortunate remains, while a new lover, who was quietly awaiting the end of the monstrous banquet, heroically comes forward to undergo the same fate.—"Forum."

**The Best Fertilizers.**

The apple tree which bears specimen fruit and has no off years is one whose owner thinks enough of it and of his own interest to see that all the house slops, from kitchen, laundry and bath, go into that wide basin at the foot of his trees, says Boston "Transcript." The way trees grow, and the clean, wholesome look of them, fed in this fashion nightly, is enough to make the judicious glad. Night soil is not to be tolerated, even if Philadelphia gardeners apply it in composts for their truck gardens. It is significant that the history of most trees which have been notable bearers leads to a connection with sink wastes. Old Captain Cobb, of the Cold Spring neighborhood, Plymouth, used to tell of a famous tree whose yield was estimated by barrels, not bushels, it bore so heavily year after year. The secret of its fruitfulness was found when the old sink drain had to be cleared out, and the apple tree roots had possession of it. There is a lesson in fruit growing to be pondered over. Perhaps there are those living around Plymouth who can verify the story of the old orchard tree.

"Weel, Bobby, ye has gotten a wife!"  
"Yes, uncle."  
"What can she do?"  
"Do! What do you mean?"  
"Oh, can she sew a button on yer sark, or mak' yer parritch, or do any housework?"  
"Not at all, uncle. The servants do all that; but I tell you what it is: She has the loveliest voice you ever heard. She's a grand singer."  
"Man, could ye no' hae gotten a canary?"—"Tit-Bits."

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**Cheap Fruit Land Wanted.**

C. A. Green's reply to Mr. August C. Pape, Iowa: In reply I will say that my associate editor, Prof. Van Deman, has a wide knowledge of Michigan. I will write him and send you his reply. Some of the Michigan soil is too light and sandy for growing orchards, therefore look out for that, and buy nothing but fertilized soil. It is often better economy to buy cleared land than to buy land that must be cleared of timber, stumps or rocks. There is plenty of good land in Michigan which can be bought cheap. The great fruit belt of Michigan is in one big territory about St. Joseph, Benton Harbor. There is a railroad there called the Fruit Belt railroad. It includes a tract of land leading from the lake to the interior. Fruit is shipped daily by steamboat to Chicago, also by rail. But land there cannot be bought very cheap. I am not in favor of buying cheap land for orchards in Michigan. In some parts of Virginia cheap land can be bought that will make good orchards. A friend of mine has bought land for an apple orchard in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. The next issue of Green's Fruit Grower will give an account of that purchase by M. T. Bly. The best orchard land near Rochester, New York, not far from Lake Ontario, can be bought from \$100 to \$300 per acre. I would rather have five acres of good land in an orchard than to have fifty acres of poor land. The location near any of the great lakes is of great importance to anyone planting an orchard.

**Blackberry Planting.**

Mr. C. A. Green: I am desirous of putting out about one thousand blackberry plants if conditions are favorable. It is sod of a black sandy soil; will send you a sample of the soil under separate cover. The lay of the land is just a little sloping with a tile running under it. Would you advise me to plow it up this fall or wait until put plants out? Can we set plants out in the spring? We have been informed that spring was the time and are not prepared to set out this fall.—Edgar Hayes, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: Surely you must plow the sod land this fall as quickly as possible. Your alluvial soil seems to be desirable. If you had planted the soil this summer to corn or potatoes it would have been in better condition than it is possible to make it now, but if the sod is plowed at once it may be fairly well rotted before spring. On low land fruit blossoms are likely to be injured by late spring frosts. Set out the blackberry plants in rows seven feet apart, which is none too far. After the first year you can have a row of strawberry plants between each row of the blackberries. It is important that you select the best variety for your locality. Eldorado and Snyder are good varieties, both hardy.

Hardy Apples.—Green's Fruit Grower: Enclosed find one dollar for which send me your paper for three years. Would you advise us to graft seedlings here or set out nursery stock? We have just moved here from the west and are anxious to get started in a good orchard, but some of the oldest inhabitants claim that nursery stock will not do well here. They recommend grafting seedlings that come up voluntarily along the stone fences. We want to put out a good square orchard and have about five acres in the first planting so we can spray and tend the trees so as to grow first class fruit. Can you give us any advice and send us a catalogue to order from?—W. H. Barnard, Me.

C. A. Green's reply: There are few men who could succeed in making an orchard by planting wild seedling apple trees and grafting them to improved varieties. The seedling trees would not make harder trees than can be bought at the nurseries. It seems necessary for you to select hardy varieties such as the N. W. Greening, Wealthy, Duchess, Transcendent Crabapple, Pawaukee and Stark. You can learn from your neighbors what varieties are hardy and buy only such as will survive your winters.

**Beans.**

Our common, every-day bean is a native of South America and was introduced into Europe, whence it came to this country during the sixteenth century, and now is represented by more than one hundred and fifty cultivated varieties, says Chicago "Journal." The big, broad bean is the bean of history and its origin is so remote that it is doubtful. It is probably a native of southwestern Asia and northeastern Europe. The broad, but not thick, lima bean, called by some folks "butter beans," is a pole variety that came from South America.

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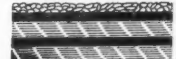
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## Transplanted Fruit Trees For Sale at Bargain Prices.—

By transplanted trees we refer to first-class fruit trees which were dug last spring and transplanted carefully in rows in our nursery where they have been cultivated all summer. These trees have formed new fibrous roots during the summer months, therefore they have better roots than trees freshly dug. These are trees which will make good orchards and are desirable in every way. They are healthy, vigorous and free from insect pests.



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## DWARF PEAR TREES

Green's list of transplanted dwarf pear trees: Anjou, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Gans, Howell, Koonce, Kieffer, Lawrence, Louise Bonne, Seckel, Tyson, Wilder Early, Vermont Beauty, Worden Seckel.

## CHERRY TREES

Green's list of transplanted standard cherry trees: Baldwin, Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, Olivet and Wragg.

## PLUM TREES

Green's list of transplanted plum trees: Beauty of Naples, Bradshaw, Burbank, Coe's Golden Drop, French Damson, German Prune, Grand Duke, Guei, Hale, Imp. Gage, Lincoln, Lombard, Monarch, Moore's Arctic, Niagara, Pond's Seedling, Red June, Reine Claude, Shipper's Pride, Shiro, Shropshire Damson, Thanksgiving, Washington, Wickson, Yellow Egg.

Other fruit and ornamental plants, vines and trees we have in large supply for fall planting at regular catalog prices. If you are planting largely let us price your list.

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When to Plant. Plant in October and November hardy fruit and ornamental shrubs and vines and trees, also the Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc.

Now is the time to order plants, vines and trees for fall planting. We commence to dig October first and continue to dig and ship until winter sets in. October and November are the months to plant in the fall. Catalog free on application.

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## Science in Raising Geese.

Raising geese is a science just as well as any kind of poultry raising, says a writer in "Poultry Journal." By letting geese raise themselves I have found that they will do silly things; for instance, stand by their mothers and drown in a rainstorm when the old goose would gladly shelter them. Geese always do best with a goose mother, but they must be kept out of the rain, as water is fatal. Not until they are about six weeks old can they stand much of it. I have raised goslings in brooders and would do this altogether were it not for their tendency to stray off. A goose mother will keep her brood together, but when the goslings have no mother they will separate and sometimes stray a great way from home and be unable to find their way back. Last spring I had a small rat-proof house built especially for raising geese. The mother goose is confined with her family at night and on rainy days. Next spring I intend putting a brooder in the house and teaching the goslings to go into it while the mother goose stays in the house. In this way she can care for a large flock of youngsters.

I use but one goose for raising my flock, and whenever I give her a bunch of newly hatched goslings she hails them with delight and gives them a hearty welcome. By the middle of June her family is of all sizes. Goslings will grow well on grass alone, especially on clover, but will do much better if fed once a day with all the cracked corn they will eat. I have never seen an overfed gosling; yet goslings will fill their necks until they must crane to get it down, take a drink, then eat some more.

Many people are realizing the profit in raising heavy geese, as they are worth more a pound than the lighter breeds, and every year there is more demand for the Toulouse.

## Keep Your Hens and They Will Keep You.

A writer in "Farm Progress" states that the health and growth of poultry can be greatly benefited by the use of green food. Among these are alfalfa, clover, beets, cabbage, mangels, turnips, onions, turnips, potatoes, etc.

The chickens will eat the alfalfa and clover either dry or steamed. Either should be cut up in small pieces so it can be more easily consumed by the fowls. Beets and cabbage should be fed raw, the beets being sliced lengthways until the hens learn to eat them, when they may be fed whole. The cabbage should be hung up on a string, where the hens can get exercise working at it.

Onions, turnips and potatoes should be cooked until soft, and then mixed with about an equal bulk of bran and fed while still quite warm.

I prefer to give such ration at noon, being careful not to feed too much, as the hens are very fond of soft mash and will engorge themselves with it if allowed. I see that each hen gets her share and never feed more than they will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. I am also careful to have the vegetables dry enough, so that when the bran is added it will form a crumbly, moist mixture.

I feed my hens nothing but clean food, and shun all ill-smelling disinfectants, as the egg shell, being porous, will allow the egg to absorb undesirable odors. I store the eggs in a clean place and market them twice a week.

Missouri Poultry.—Missouri is the greatest producer of poultry in America. The hens form a continual egg basket procession and produce a surplus of more than a billion eggs annually. The most famous White Orpington fowls in the world are located in Missouri, and famous pure bred flocks of all breeds are scattered throughout the state. Not only are the pure bred flocks numerous in the state, but the farms are well stocked with poultry, and the climate being favorable every chicken in the state works full time all the year round.

Nearly all diseases of poultry can be traced to filth. Clean off the drop boards frequently.



### Raise a Pig.

If you wish to own an auto that will travel fast and far;  
 Raise a pig;  
 If you have a dear desire for a splendid private car,  
 Raise a pig;  
 If your daughter yearns for jewels that will make a lurid blaze,  
 Or your wife would be a leader where some other matron lags;  
 If you wish to give up tolling and in comfort spend your days,  
 There's a way—don't overlook it—  
 Raise a pig.  
 —Chicago "Herald."

### Hens vs. Hogs.

In the United States in 1880 there were 49,000,000 hogs and 50,000,000 humans. Twenty years later there were 76,000,000 humans, but only 67,000,000 hogs.

In the same lapse of a score of years the production of eggs rose from nine dozen to seventeen dozen per capita. The market receipts of our leading cities show that this increase of eggs and decrease of hogs still continues.

As the hen has outgrown the hog, so the dairy cow has cast into the shadow her big brother, the beef steer. In fact, we are becoming a nation of milk and egg eaters.

The passage of the cattle range, the wheat field and the hog lot, and the phenomenal growth of the dairy and orchard and poultry yard and garden are the most noteworthy development of modern agriculture.

In the pioneer days of unfenced agriculture, when the boundless prairie was yielding forth the stores of fertility that had been accumulating since the world began, humanity could afford to slaughter animals for food. But the day of limitless land is fast passing in the United States and in the world at large, and the more wasteful forms of production must give place to the more economical.

A hen can lay five times her own weight of eggs in a year. The prize cow at the University of Missouri produced sufficient milk in one year to equal the food value in the carcasses of four three-year-old steers.

Now the vegetarians are vegetarians in name only—the vegetarian partakes freely of the product of the cow and the fruit of the hen. There seems to be a reason why meat produces more fatigue than milk or eggs or vegetables. Science cannot explain just why, but the answer lies deep in the mystery of the proteid molecule close to the secrets of life itself.

### Culling the Turkeys.

One of our exchanges calls attention to the fact that now is the time to cull the turkeys. Select the ones you are going to keep for another year and separate the flock. It is not always the large bird that is desired; in fact, it is the short, plump, fat turkey that brings the best price. The turkeys are to be gotten in good condition and made fat during the next eight or ten weeks, and it will take nearly all of that time to do so without forcing them too fast. Most flocks have been allowed on the range, but the nights are getting chilly and damp and they should be brought up at sunset and housed comfortably after having been given a good meal on which to gain flesh and fat at night. They should be fed slowly and sparingly, and gradually from now on until the middle or last of the month, and then they may be given all that they can eat of ground meat, bone meal, corn, wheat, or anything they will consume. They should be fed heavily and be given plenty of water in conjunction with their food. A good fat turkey will bring in a large profit during the holidays, but the fattening and forcing cannot be done in a few days. The turkeys should be assorted and penned according to their size and conditions, and then fed and cared for accordingly until ready for market.

### Death to All Vermin.

A good way to kill all "vermin" in a poultry house is to fumigate with sulphur. Place a large iron pan or kettle in the middle of the house, place a large piece of red-hot iron in it, and pour powdered sulphur on the hot iron. Fumes of sulphur will begin immediately to rise and fill the room. Leave as soon as possible, as sulphur fumes are suffocating to humans, and close the door tightly. Leave the building closed for three or four hours when the doors and windows may be opened for admission of fresh air when all of the insects will be killed.

You can't go wrong with a Mandy Lee. Measure and regulate everything—heat, ventilation and moisture. You guess at nothing. Open from poultry house system of ventilation. Also outdoor lamp-heated brooder. Send for catalog and Lee's Chicken Book, Free. GEO. H. LEE CO., 1124 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

### Selecting Winter Flock.

A correspondent to "Farm Progress" calls attention to the importance of selecting a winter flock now: "Many an old hen is kept all winter that will not pay the coming year." If every poultry keeper would take a grip on his courage and go through his flock, selecting every old hen for market, there would be a big saving in the feed bill and a large increase in the revenue of this country from poultry. The feed would be saved instead of being practically thrown away, and the hens which are kept would make a good profit for their owners.

The winter flock should be made up of those pullets which were hatched last April or earlier, which are fully matured and will begin to lay before real winter is here. If they once begin laying it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them at it.

The most careful experiments have demonstrated that each hen in a flock should give a profit of \$1 a year. Some hens will pay nearly twice as much, while some will not pay at all. The cost and profit are regulated by circumstances, as is the case with all industries. Much improvement will result if farmers will take hold of this matter and give their attention to culling and selection as early in the year as possible.

### One Way to Test Eggs.

A Dunkirk woman has a method of telling whether or not an egg is good. Friday she visited the Central avenue market and bought a basket of eggs and gave a demonstration of her system of telling whether her eggs were good.

This is her system briefly stated: Take three and hold them in a line end to end. The middle egg will at once commence to turn around if the egg is good. One egg is held in one hand, another in the other hand and the third one between them. Hold the eggs firmly so they will not drop to the floor but not so tightly that the middle egg can not spin. Try it yourself if you don't believe it. This is the woman's system. We don't vouch for the statement that the middle egg would not spin around even if spoiled but a test will prove or disprove the truth of her system.

### Keeping the Hen House Clean.

Any one who has tried the plan of cleaning the hen house daily will never willingly leave the accumulations a week, month, or six months at a time, says "American Cultivator."

It takes but a few minutes each morning to rake off the dropping boards and there is none of the dread which accompanies the semi-annual or even the weekly cleaning. Then with an old broom brush down the cobwebs and sweep the floor and see that the windows are clean enough to admit the sunlight.

A small hand sprayer costs but fifty cents at a mail order house, and a few minutes devoted to its use about the roosts and nests once a week will destroy the troublesome mites. We know how one or two feel to us, but how do hundreds of them feel to the hen?

### Old vs. Young Turkeys.

The old ones should be retained for breeding purposes and the young ones fattened and sold for the holidays. The older turkeys may be distinguished by their toes. The toes and bills of the young birds are quite flexible, are fuller in body and much more active in disposition than the old ones. A little experience is necessary sometimes, but when once they have been distinguished it will be no trouble for the same person to assort them again. The old hens make better mothers and are better all-around layers, and they should not be shipped for the best holiday trade. Retain them for breeders and if this is undesirable use them at home.

Do not allow the pullets to roost in the coops where they were raised. The cooler the weather gets the worse they will crowd. They will suffer from the heat, and when let out these cool mornings are apt to take cold, and roup is the next thing on the program. The pullets expected to lay this month should be roosting in a comfortable house at this time.—"Farm Journal."

Getting Ready for Winter.—At this season when the roads are good and the streams low, haul a few wagon loads of small gravel and dump in the poultry yard. You will be surprised to see how soon a large quantity of it will disappear, and how the fowls will thrive on it.

Get all of the surplus cockerels out of the way, and fatten for market all of the old hens as soon as they have moulted and are ready to take on flesh.

### Cold Storage Eggs in France.

According to Dr. Bordas, of the French council of public hygiene, the cold storage of eggs is rapidly increasing in France, and will soon supplant liming and the other processes now employed for preserving eggs, says "Scientific American." Dr. Bordas insists on maintaining a rigorous distinction between fresh eggs and cold storage eggs, although the latter are very superior to limed eggs. Five, six or even seven months of cold storage do not appreciably alter the appearance or odor of eggs, while lime water, acting for a much shorter period, makes the albumen slightly yellow and gives the egg the characteristic odor of lime. An egg which has been kept three or four months in cold storage is still in perfect condition to be eaten, soft-boiled, from the shell, but a limed egg of the same age is unfit for this use. After the fourth month of cold storage the air space of the egg becomes enlarged by evaporation, but the egg is still perfectly fit for pastry making and most culinary uses. In recent years, especially in the districts of Lyons and Bordeaux, French preserved eggs have suffered from competition with preserved yolks of foreign origin. For hygienic reasons it is desirable that cold storage eggs should be used by all bakers and pastry cooks.

### Sum Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

A mortgage iz an eatin kanser, beware ov it.  
 Any tim iz er good tim tu kut out weeds an briars.  
 Love an cheerfulness mak home an erthly paradise.

Whoever tells er falsehood tu advance hiz own interests iz playin er loosing game.

Pepul who put on airs du it bekaws ov er lak ov brane power an komun sense.

The truly grate ar those who do ech duty az it kums tu them.

You hed betur hev meny spots on yur klothes than one on yur karaktur.

In throat kutin, the onest hur makes meny smal kuts; but the snake in the gras liur kuts deep when he kuts.

A livin dog ma be wuth more ner dead lilon, but er hundred dead flies ar wuth more 'n one live one.

Get the hens and pullets in the egg laying habit as soon as possible in the fall, and help them to keep up the habit all winter by good shelter and good feeding. A little time spent in cleaning out the house once a week and whitewashing every few months will help them to make a showing in the egg basket.

Rake up the litter and rubbish that have accumulated in the runs, and then spade or plow them up. If there are double runs to each house, sow one of them into rye for winter green feeding. Don't delay the sowing of rye much longer.

Poultry manure is one of the best of fertilizers for all garden and small fruit crops. Save every pound of it and apply it to the gardens and berry patches. It represents a good part of the poultry revenue.

Ability is the infinite capacity for taking work.



Good Appetite  
 Good Digestion  
 Good Feeling

## Health

It is better to prevent than to cure such serious ailments as

Roup, Bowel Trouble  
 Cholera and Other  
 Contagious Diseases

The best way to insure the general health of your fowls is by a regular use of

## GERMOZONE

Place in the drinking water twice a week. Germonozone is both a preventive and cure. A bowel regulator, conditioner, germ destroyer and tonic—unquestionably the world's greatest poultry medicine. Liquid or in tablets. Price 50 cents.

### Your Laying Hens

must be supplied with egg-making food. Don't depend on grains alone.

## Lee's Egg Maker

brings eggs because it is the best form of meat food, clean, wholesome and rich in digestible protein, the element that is absolutely necessary for egg production. Thousands are using Lee's Egg Maker to supply what their grains lack. Give it a trial.

25c and 50c Pkgs. Falls  
 \$2. 100 lb. Drum \$7.

## Eggs

Write to-day and get "Lee's Chicken Talk" and supply catalogue free. Books that bring success. Ask your dealer or send direct to

### GEO. H. LEE CO.,

1124 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.  
 Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**\$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE**  
 The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days' free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog.  
 AND UP  
 Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 16, Erie, Pa.

**JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS**  
 are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Squabs." Send 4 cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address: PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772D, Hope St., Providence, R. I.

**Crown Bone Cutter**  
 Hens fed on green bone lay more eggs. Get a Crown Bone Cutter. Send to-day for catalogue. Wilson Bros., Box 97, Euston, Pa. BEST MADE Lowest in Price

**TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS**  
 FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

**90 VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Des't 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergs, Box 3, Telford, Pa.**  
**YOU CAN EARN CHOICE THOROUGHbred FOWLS** of almost any variety by taking a few subscriptions to our POULTRY MAGAZINE AT 2 CTS. PER YEAR. WRITE FOR OFFER. POULTRY POST DEPT. 14, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

## Surplus Thoroughbred Fowls

Must be sold to make room for young stock.



Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong, selected, farm-grown fowls, only one year old. Just what you want for breeding next season. To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn hens at \$2.00, fine male birds at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Only \$6.00 to \$8.00 per trio, while they last.

They are worth much more money. Order at once and get the first pick.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO. POULTRY YARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-out, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

### MANN'S LATEST BONE CUTTER

cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today. F. W. MANN CO. Box 39 MILFORD, MASS.









# THE MOST WONDERFULLY PRODUCTIVE FRUIT SECTION

In all the United States to-day, is that tract of land owned and now being offered for sale by the  
**WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND COMPANY, located near**

**YELLOW PINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.**

We make this statement WITHOUT HESITATION, RESERVATION OR FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION, and if you are not already familiar with the conditions upon which this claim is made, you should not let your eye wander from this page until you have THOROUGHLY DIGESTED what we have to say regarding these lands, for the good and sufficient reason that it presents to you SO UNUSUAL AN OPPORTUNITY that you cannot afford not to know all about it.

## A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

This Washington and Choctaw territory offers a wonderful opportunity to Northern farm renters who find land prices too high in their native state, or to the town man who wants to get away from city strife and small salaries, or to the farm owner who wants a pleasant southern home where he can pass his winters and, best of all to the man who wants to invest in lands which are rapidly increasing in value. One of these productive 10 acre farms in Alabama, very appropriately called "the wonderland," will yield an income of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year to settlers, and investors and speculators who buy this land are assured of big returns.

**EASY PAYMENTS.**—You can buy this land on long time with annual payments or on little monthly payments of \$5.00 a month, as you prefer. Nor is it necessary you should live in Alabama to be a purchaser. You can stay at home if you please and pay for the property out of your earnings and watch it grow in value. No one therefore need be deprived of this great opportunity because of the conditions of payment. **Unimproved land sold at \$25 an acre and up.**

**THE SOIL.**—A sandy loam entirely controllable and without a peer in productivity. Northern men have successfully tilled it for fourteen years and made money. No guess-work nor theory, but known to be good dirt by actual test.

**THE CLIMATE.**—The climate is indeed sublime. Situated within 60 miles of the Gulf coast and at an elevation of 300 feet above sea level, the Gulf breezes make it comparatively cool in summer while the Gulf Stream moderates the winters. Out-of-door work goes on every month in the year, and there is never any snow.

**THE RAINFALL** averages 59 inches per year, every month having a share; no droughts, no irrigation needed, there being ample and adequate rains for all crops.

**THE HEALTHFULNESS.**—The territory has been under observation and reported on for a number of years by the United States Marine Hospital commission, and these reports say that it is the only part of the United States absolutely free from local diseases.

**THE WATER.**—Its natural purity is proven by analysis, which shows the water to have been the purest of 9,000 samples examined by the University of Illinois.

**THE PEOPLE.**—This territory is being populated with energetic red-blooded white men from the North, and this colony gives indications of continuing without a rival in the entire South.

**THE CROPS.**—Anything can be grown on the Washington & Choctaw land that can be raised elsewhere. Crops can be produced twelve months in the year, and more corn can be grown to the acre than is possible in the best corn states of the North.

**MARKETS.**—There is unlimited demand for everything the grower has to sell.

Railways, near-by, provide fast trains to carry the produce to the states both North and South with low freight rates and quick service.

**NURSERY.**—We are establishing a nursery in the midst of our holdings, consisting of 320 acres which when completed will be the largest nursery in the South. We will supply our settlers with all nursery needs at a big discount. We have many good things to offer settlers in our region and we see no reason why land values should not increase faster here than they have in most parts of the country.

## FIVE-ACRE ORCHARDS.

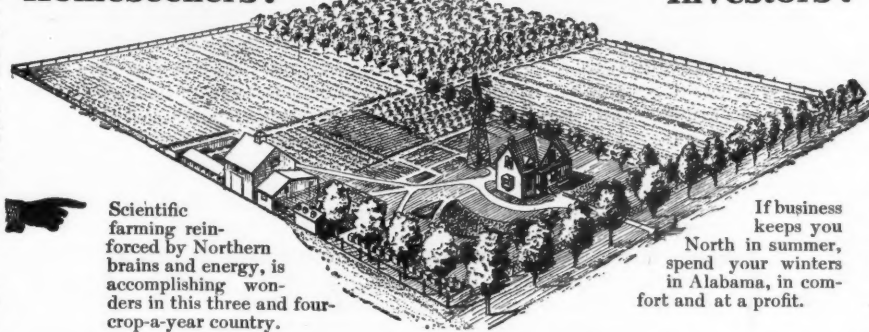
Our nursery department will plant you a five-acre orchard and take care of it for five years if you wish. This is not a regular business of ours, but we have competent men that will plant and oversee your orchard. In many other ways we are prepared to be of service to you. Your success in a measure is our success and we help you get properly started.

## SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET.

If you were sure you could make \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year from a farm in the Washington & Choctaw territory, would you be interested? We print a 20-page booklet that tells all about this land and gives many letters from people who know the land, have tilled it and who are doing well. Send for this booklet. **It is free.** We want you to see it and to know about this beautiful country we are offering at such low prices and on such easy terms. You can go to this new country and be sure that your energy will make twice, yes three times, the money that it will produce in the North. This is not idle talk—it is a fact and our booklet will prove it to you. Send for it. Your future success is certainly worth a postage stamp. Send for this booklet—it may give you ideas you never thought of before and it costs you nothing.

Now Being Offered  
**SPECIALLY PRODUCTIVE**  
**10-ACRE GULF COAST FARM LANDS**  
Price—\$25 an acre and up.  
Terms—\$5 a month and up.

## Homeseekers!



Scientific farming reinforced by Northern brains and energy, is accomplishing wonders in this three and four-crop-a-year country.

## Investors!

It is an old time saying and a very true one as well, that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." In like manner with land offerings. It is not the promises that can be framed up in its behalf that count so much as it is the actual proof that can be submitted in support of the claims that are made, and it is in this respect that the proposition of the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO. has a material advantage over the great majority of land offerings that are on the market to-day.

## HERE IS THE PROOF.

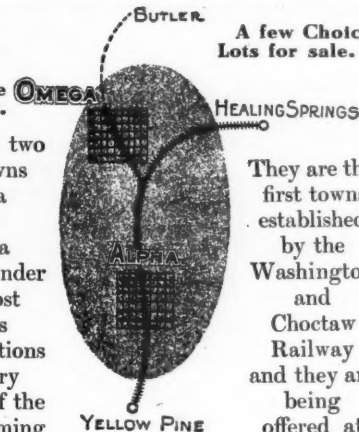
We not alone say that we have the greatest fruit district anywhere in the country, but we offer in support of our assertion the experience of those who have already produced results that challenge comparison with any other fruit section, no matter where it is located. Take for illustration the experience of Mr. H. D. Wing who, until he sold his holdings a short time ago, was the owner of 700 acres located in the midst of, and surrounded by, the WASHINGTON and CHOCTAW lands offered in this advertisement. Of this 700 acres Mr. Wing had 200 set out with trees; the remaining 500 was unimproved.

If business keeps you North in summer, spend your winters in Alabama, in comfort and at a profit.

## TWO NEW TOWN SITES.

For Business and Residence Purposes.

Here are two new towns Alpha and Omega founded under the most auspicious conditions in the very midst of the finest farming land that America can boast of.



A few Choice Lots for sale.

They are the first towns established by the Washington and Choctaw Railway and they are being offered at low prices and on easy payments.

In keeping with the broad, liberal and well-defined policy of the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., which is to leave nothing undone that will in any way contribute to the comfort, convenience and benefit generally of those who locate on our lands, there has been established right in the midst of our holdings the towns of ALPHA and OMEGA. The purpose we have had in mind in opening up these towns is that suitable provision may be made for business houses that desire to locate where they can cater to the needs of the people who are now flocking in large numbers to the adjoining territory. In addition to that these towns will afford a desirable location for those who, during the winter months, want to establish themselves in southern homes with a view to escaping the inclement weather of northern localities. We did not establish these towns at the outset because we knew that until the people began coming in to the adjoining territory there would be nothing to support them. Now, however, that the tide of emigration is so strongly headed in that direction, these towns have become a necessity and for that reason they have been established. We are not, however, making their opening an occasion for the burning of red fire or the booming of cannon. On the contrary, they are modestly established as the natural outcome of a growing and thriving community and their rapid development from now on is a foregone conclusion.

## ALABAMA FARM LANDS.

Editorial Alabama Baptist, Sept. 28, 1910.

Alabama farm lands are the State's greatest asset. Long after the mines are exhausted the soil will yet produce those things which are life's real necessities. These lands are still cheap—ridiculously cheap—and those who have the foresight to acquire them now will realize a handsome advance in a few years or leave them as a priceless heritage to their children. The time is not far removed when all lands capable of cultivation in this state will be worth A HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ACRE, while the soil of the rich alluvial prairies and that near the larger centers of population will command considerably more. **THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW,** and there is no better place in the world to make the investment than right here in Alabama.

## THIRTY CARLOADS OF PEACHES.

From this improved land, which was only a three-year-old venture, he produced this season **thirty carloads of peaches**, which was such tangible evidence of the productiveness of the land from a fruit-growers standpoint, that a corporation offered him, and he accepted \$150,000 for his holdings. This gave him close to \$700 per acre for his improved land and \$50 per acre for his raw land. What more need we say? What more indeed can we say? Unless possibly it is to offer more of the same kind of convincing proof which we could do if space permitted and which we will be glad to do by letter to interested parties upon request.

## OTHER PRODUCTS.

But in addition to being the very best of fruit lands, the acres controlled by the Washington & Choctaw Land Co. show up wonderfully well also for all sorts of grains, including corn, oats and rye, also cotton, sugar cane, etc. It is admirably adapted too for stock raising. This year many fields of corn in this region have produced from 90 to 119 bushels to the acre.

**CUCUMBERS AND BEANS** run from \$350 to \$450 per acre.

**TOMATOES** this season brought the growers in excess of \$200 per acre.

**IRISH POTATOES** bring \$150 per acre.

**SWEET POTATOES** run up to \$250 per acre.

**ASPARAGUS** netted over \$400 per acre.

## ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.

With such returns as these per acre, coupled with the fact that several crops may be grown during the year, and that the early crops are ready for the market at a time when supplies can be had from no other source, thus affording a ready market at top-notch prices. **How can there be any possible question as to the value of such farm lands?**

## U. S. GOVERNMENT HELPS.

At Fruitdale, which lies in close proximity to the Washington & Choctaw lands and which also is the principal town of Washington county, the United States government has an experimental station with salaried representatives in charge, whose business and pleasure it is to advise and assist settlers along lines that will be a material help to them in obtaining the best results. Such assistance is a great boon to settlers in a new district and is an advantage not to be overlooked.

## LEARN THE FACTS.

All we ask of those who are interested in farming and fruit growing is that they take the time to learn the actual facts as they bear upon the land now being offered by the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO. We know absolutely that there is no land proposition on the market to-day—nor is there likely to be in the future—that presents anything like so great an opportunity as we are offering just at this time.

**Good land, \$25 an acre and up, on easy payments.**

## GET OUR FREE BOOKLET

Mail this coupon or send us your name on a postal card to the **WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., 6143 TIMES BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.**, and we will send you a handsome illustrated booklet telling all about our lands.

Name .....  
Address .....

## AGENTS WANTED

We want agents to sell our land in unoccupied territory. Write for terms. We have a good piece of land and we want honest men to sell it for us.

# Washington & Choctaw Land Co.,

6143 TIMES BUILDING - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.



